

FBI

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SUZUKI URGES EXTENSION OF CURRENT DIET SESSION

OWL31129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is determined to extend the current 56th Diet session by up to two months in order to pass pending key bills. The Diet's regularly 150-day session would normally come to an end next Wednesday.

Suzuki's intention has already been conveyed to leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), including its Secretary General Susumu Nikaido, according to sources close to the LDP leaders.

Extension of the current Diet session was decided by Suzuki because of his firm conviction that the bill concerning revision of the present upper house election law must be passed as soon as possible in order to pave the way for more equitable elections.

The prime minister will formally declare his intention to extend the session by up to two more months to lower house Speaker Hajime Fukuda and upper house President Masatoshi Tokunaga within this week, the sources said.

Suzuki originally hoped to conclude the current Diet session by June 2, as he has to prepare for his official visit to Paris to attend the summit meeting of seven industrial nations to be held in Versailles on the outskirts of Paris on June 4 and 5. But he changed his mind and decided to continue Diet deliberations even after he returns home from the summit and the United Nations special session on disarmament in New York.

ECONOMIC GROUP URGES U.S. TO CUT DISCOUNT RATE

OWL31245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, KYODO -- Japan's economic growth would quicken by 0.06 percent a year if the United States were to lower its official discount rate by 2 percent, according to a new "world economic model" released by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) Thursday.

Analysis based on the econometric model confirmed that high interest rates in the U.S. are obstructing recovery of the Japanese economy, the EPA said. The analysis made it plain that reduction of high money rates in the U.S. would result in a rise in the value of the Japanese yen in relation to the dollar and a lowering of prices in Japan.

The new economic model covers nine countries -- the seven countries participating in the annual economic summit of Western industrialized countries (Japan, the U.S., Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy) plus Australia and South Korea.

The EPA said its consolidated multinational model was the most advanced of its kind in the world in terms both of accuracy and analysis.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board (FRB) was the first to embark on the development of such a model covering the economies of many countries. But its efforts have apparently not met with full success, the EPA said. The new EPA model, it said, analyzed the way the economy of each country covered should be managed under the present floating exchange rate system.

Another notable feature of the model is that in forecasting Japan's economic future, importance is attached to the interrelationship between the economies of all nine countries.

Application of the model shows that if the U.S. official discount rate were lowered by 2 percent a year, the yen's value as against the dollar would rise 1.43 percent in the first year and 3.15 percent in the second year, while prices in this country would decline 0.24 percent in the first year and 0.72 percent in the second. The real growth rate of Japan's gross national product (GNP) would increase 0.06 percent in the first year and 0.17 percent in the second year.

The EPA's analysis based on the model includes the possible impact on the Japanese economy of a rise in the price of imported crude oil. Other things being equal, if crude oil prices were to go up 10 percent, the yen's value would sag 1.41 percent in the first year and as much as 5.08 percent in the second year, according to the EPA. As a result, the GNP growth rate would fall 0.23 percent in the first year and 0.62 percent in the second. By contrast, the yen's depreciation would bring on a gradual upsurge in exports. Although the export value would decrease 0.12 percent in the first year, it would increase 0.01 percent in the second year, the EPA said. The rise of crude oil prices, it said, would cause Japan to suffer the sharpest fall in the exchange rate among the nine countries. But at the same time, this would lead to export increase.

GOVERNMENT ADMITS U.S. CONTROLS OKINAWA AIRSPACE

OW131101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, KYODO -- U.S. forces are still in control of the skies over Okinawa and the safety of civilian planes is jeopardized, the government admitted in the Diet Thursday.

Answering a question put by Socialist Issei Inoue at the meeting of the House of Representatives Audit Committee, Akira Takeda, director of the Air Traffic Services Department of the Transport Ministry, admitted that the U.S. forces retain control over the terminal radar at the three airports in Okinawa.

He stated that the U.S. forces operate the terminal radar only as a temporary step pending completion of preparations by the Japanese side to take over the control. But that there is no prospect for such a takeover at present.

Takeda also revealed that there are as many as 16 "warning areas" designated by the U.S. forces in the skies over Okinawa. He said that the situation is exactly the same as in the days before reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule in 1972.

At the same committee meeting, Kunio Tanabe, director general of the Okinawa Development Agency, also stated that the safety of civil aviation is an important problem from Okinawa. He said that he will endeavor to grasp the actual situation on the occasion of his participation in the ceremony to be held in Naha Saturday to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule.

SAKURAUCHI URGES U.S. TO LIFT USSR EXPORT BAN

OW131253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, KYODO -- Japan has renewed its demand that the United States lift a ban on the export to the Soviet Union of sophisticated equipment for underground exploration so that a Japan-Soviet joint venture for oil and natural gas development off the coast of Sakhalin can go ahead as scheduled.

This was revealed Thursday by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who returned home earlier in the day from Paris where he attended a ministerial session of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Monday and Tuesday.

Talking to newsmen, Sakurachi said he made the request when he conferred in Paris with U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who also attended the OECD meeting. He told the U.S. Cabinet officer that if not lifted soon, the U.S. embargo would delay the development of oil and natural gas deposits on the continental shelf off the Soviet island north of Japan's Hokkaido, Sakurachi said. He told Baldrige that in such circumstances, Japan's massive investment in the joint venture since 1975 could come to nothing, he added. The U.S. official replied only that he would discuss the matter with quarters concerned upon returning to Washington, the foreign minister said.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki also asked U.S. Vice President George Bush for the removal of the embargo when the two conferred in Tokyo recently during the U.S. leader's visit to Japan.

The equipment embargoed is needed for examining underground structures. Washington banned its export to the Soviet Union as part of sanctions imposed after the Polish military regime cracked down on the Solidarity free trade union late last year.

SUZUKI MEETS PRC GROUP; FRIENDSHIP STRESSED

OW121041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 12, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told a visiting Chinese delegation Wednesday that he was happy with the friendly relations with China and was looking forward to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's coming visit to Japan.

Suzuki said he would like to make Zhao's visit an event befitting the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. Premier Zhao will arrive here May 31 for a six-day official visit.

During a meeting with the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, China's national front body, Suzuki also said he is looking forward to his meetings with Chinese leaders during his planned visit to China this fall.

The Chinese group, led by Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the conference's national committee, arrived here Monday at the invitation of the Japan-China association.

Zhou said he fully realized the importance of Sino-Japanese friendship through the current visit. The Chinese are waiting for Suzuki's visit to China with all their heart, Zhou said. Zhou's delegation will leave for home May 19 after visiting Tokyo, Hakone, Kyoto and Nara.

FISHING BOAT REPORTEDLY SEIZED BY DPRK SHIP

OW111219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Fukuoka, May 11, KYODO -- A Japanese fishing boat was captured by what looked like a North Korean ship in the Yellow Sea Tuesday, maritime safety officials said. The No 83 Kyofuky Maru, with 12 crewmen aboard, was captured around 9:40 a.m.

The 114-ton ship, belonging to Daiju Fishery Co. of Fukuoka, left Hakata Port February 13 and was scheduled to return home around May 20.

Five Japanese fishing boats were seized by a North Korean warship April 24 but were released 17 hours later.

VRPR SCORES AMBASSADOR WALKER'S COLUMBIA REMARKS

SK140232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 May 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] Amid a situation in which the anti-U.S. sentiment is growing across the country, U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker's remarks made at the Columbia news conference continuously attract public attention. In this hour, I will talk with Madam Yun in this regard.

Announcer: As time goes by, voices denouncing U.S. Ambassador Walker's remarks at a 16 February, Columbia news conference are being raised. It seems that Walker is desperately trying to deny his remarks.

Madam Yun: That is correct. He is at a loss as to what to do. When his remarks insulting the Korean people resulted in our people's government, he excused himself several times by denying his insulting remarks. Appearing at the 6 May dinner arranged by the Kwanhun Club -- a friendship organization of journalists -- at the Koreana Hotel, he conducted a mean act of imputing responsibility for this remarks to a cabdriver, babbling that he had not made such remarks but had received a report that a cabdriver had once termed students as spoiled brats. There is a saying that once split, water cannot be poured back into a vessel. However desperately Walker may try, it will be impossible to excuse himself and impute responsibility for his remarks to others. His try will only cause our people's stronger resentment and resistance.

Announcer: I agree. What were the remarks made at the Columbia news conference? To review Walker's crimes, we had better call his remarks to mind. Would you please talk about them?

Madam Yun: Sure. Last 16 February, Walker, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, held a news conference in Columbia, South Carolina. Expressing his views on Korean affairs at the news conference, he insulted antigovernment figures and students by calling them spoiled brats. Furthermore, he said that Chon Tu-hwan was enjoying absolute support from the Korean people and that the Korean economy was developing, overcoming the recession. Shortly after the news conference, his remarks were reported to the world through newspapers, news broadcasts and press agencies. STARS AND STRIPES, a noted U.S. Army paper, featured his remarks.

Announcer: I see this an intolerable, insulting remarks to the Korean people. Having assumed the position of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, he then brazenly supported the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military rule and denounced the patriotic masses against it by using nasty terms which are used only by hoodlums. This has never taken place before. Walker's remarks are intolerable, reflecting the U.S. aggressive policy toward Korea and Americans' views on Korea. For this reason, we need to talk about his remarks in more detail.

Madam Yun: The reason why Walker's remarks invoke defiance and great anger at home and abroad is because he insulted personages and students who oppose the Chon Tu-hwan military regime by calling them spoiled brats. Walker's remarks are regarded as an intolerable insult to not only the democratic personages and students at home and abroad but also to all the South Korean people. As for the antigovernment personages and students who were called a gang of scoundrels by Walker, they are struggling patriots risking even their lives for democratic and civil rights and rights to existence in opposition to dictatorship and injustice. Are they not?

Announcer: That is correct.

Madam Yun: Actions taken by them are all for the nation and people. None was taken for the benefit of individual interests. According to remarks by Walker, all those who are struggling for democracy and reunification are a gang of scoundrels. This is indeed an intolerable insult. They cannot be a gang of scoundrels and their actions cannot be childish ones.

Announcer: You are right. In addition, what we should not overlook in Walker's remarks is that he misled the people about the situation by describing Chon Tu-hwan as being supported by the majority of the people. What he said of Chon Tu-hwan is unabashed praise similar to a colonial governor's praise of the ruling capacity of the chieftain of the natives in the colony or urging for his men in charge of a smaller division by a gang boss. This is another preposterous act showing a scene created by a master who tries to revive his stooge on his deathbed by breathing life back into him.

Madam Yun: I see no need to describe what kind of a person Chon Tu-hwan is. The only thing he has done since he usurped power by bayonets and exposed his dirty appearance is that he turned this land into darkness by consolidating his fascist dictatorial rule and practicing tyrannical rule.

Announcer: True.

Madam Yun: It was the Chon Tu-hwan ring which soaked Kwangju in a sea of blood by staging the 17 May violence and indiscriminately massacred thousands of innocent residents of Kwangju. It was also the Chon Tu-hwan ring which obliterated even freedom of expression by covering the whole territory of South Korea with a tight net of repression, regarding murder as a common occurrence. For this reason, none of our people has ever supported Chon Tu-hwan. They rather raised their voices calling for death to him through mutilation. If there were any supporters of Chon Tu-hwan, they were a few who, living parasitic life under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military regime, flattered and kowtowed to Chon Tu-hwan. Even so, Walker babbled as if Chon Tu-hwan were supported by the whole people. This nakedly exposes his nature as a strangler of democracy and as a person who tramples on human rights.

Announcer: You are right. In his remarks, Walker also said that South Korea's economy has overcome the recession of the 1970's and is now developing. We cannot view this as coming from a man with a stable mental state.

Madam Yun: I agree.

Announcer: If he knows a little bit about the present situation facing South Korea's economy, he could not possibly say so. Now that Chon Tu-hwan himself admits that the economy has collapsed and people are suffering from hardship and is whining about it whenever he opens his mouth, how can anyone view it as developing? Don't you think so?

Madam Yun: Right.

Announcer: Maybe a recession appears as development and stagnation as a boom to Walker.

Madam Yun: Maybe he thinks that such lying of his could pass without raising any problem because he formerly taught political science at the South Carolina University. By the way, he is the person who conducted clandestine activities in support of the Pak regime's plot for the Yusin coup d'etat for 3 years from 1970 through 1972. Moreover, he has lied more than anybody else in international seminars held in South Korea in connection with South Korea's security. In recognition of his services of this sort, the Pak regime gave him warm hospitality along with a considerable amount of compensation for his services.

Announcer: True.

Madam Yun: So it is not by accident that he displayed the same quick wit as soon as he was appointed U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

Announcer: True. When we consider the fact that his interview with Columbia news was not his private opinion but a reflection of U.S. policy for aggression toward South Korea and the U.S. view of South Korea, its effect could be greater.

Madam Yun: That is true. For this reason, every sector of our society, regarding his remarks as serious, is now condemning and denouncing them.

As in the anti-U.S. struggle staged by Kangwon. College students on 22 April, in the statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization and earlier in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, students, clergymen and people of all strata strongly called for a recall of Wickham and Walker, shouting "Yankee, Go Home" and "The United States Should Not Intervene in the Internal Affairs of South Korea."

Announcer: Right.

Madam Yun: Walker will never be able to excuse himself for his remarks in the Columbia news conference nor shirk responsibility.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should immediately leave this land as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

Announcer: Yes, I think so. Now we stop it here today. Thank you.

Madam Yun: Thank you.

NONALIGNED PRESS MEETING OPENS IN PYONGYANG

SK130430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries opened on May 12 in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting is participated in by 59 delegations and delegates from members of the pool coordinating committee and other interested news agencies of nonaligned countries and regional and international organisations.

The meeting which opened amid keen interest and expectation of the progressive people and men of the press of the world including the peoples of the nonaligned countries, will exchange successes and experience gained in press activities of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries and discuss practical ways to further improve and strengthen the work of the pool and enhance its role.

Attending the meeting are members of the pool coordinating committee -- delegate of the BANGLADESH NEWS AGENCY Abul Hashem, its director general and chief editor; the delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba headed by its Director General Gustavo Robreno Dolz; the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its General Director Kim Song-kol; the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) headed by its General Manager N.R. Chandran; the delegation of the ANTARA NEWS AGENCY OF Indonesia headed by its General Manager and Editor-in-Chief August Marpaung; delegate of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY Hussain Ali Mohamed al-Samarrai, its deputy director general; delegate of the JAMAIPRESS NEWS AGENCY of Jamaica Ken Jones, its director; delegate of the AGENCY NUEVA of Nicaragua Carlos Garcia Castillo, its director general; delegate of the NEWS AGENCY of Nigeria Onuora Nzekwu, its general manager; the delegation of the WAFA NEWS AGENCY of Palestine headed by its General Director Ziad 'Abd al-Fatah; delegate of the PANAMA PRESS Euclides Fuentes Arroyo, its director general; the Peruvian delegation headed by Gilmer Antonio Cacho Cuba, vice-minister of social communication of Peru; delegate of the RWANDAN PRESS AGENCY Bayigamba Adalbel, its director.

delegate of the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY Amadou Mactar Wane, its editor-in-chief; delegate of the LANKA PUWATH NATIONAL AGENCY of Sri Lanka Wijayasiri Gunayauedilage; delegate of the TOGOLESE PRESS AGENCY Amah Tcha-Tisa, its director; the delegation of the TUNISIA-AFRICA PRESS AGENCY headed by its Director General Bechir Toual; delegate of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY Hoang Thinh, director of its foreign service; the delegation of the TANJUG NEWS AGENCY of Yugoslavia headed by its Director General Bakocevic Aleksandar; the delegation of the ZAMBIA NEWS AGENCY headed by S.Y. Sikalele, assistant secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services of the Republic of Zambia; and delegate of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY Dixon Kwame Afreh, its assistant director; and pool members -- delegate of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY of Afghanistan Azim Lamar, president of publication of the Ministry of Information; delegate of the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE Belaid Ahmed, director of its international cooperation; delegate of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of the Peoples Republic of Benin Degla Evariste; delegate of the BURUNDI PRESS AGENCY Ntibanditse Patrice, its director general; delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic Nguindo David, director of the press of information and archives in Foreign Ministry; delegate of the Ministry of Information of the Peoples Republic of the Congo Bilando Victor, director of a department of the ministry; delegate of the College of Press of Costa Rica Renato Cajas Corsi, its secretary general; delegate of the GHANA NEWS AGENCY K.B. Brown, its general manager; delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television Sylla Cheick, its coordinator; delegate of the GUYANESE NEWS AGENCY Arnon Adams; the delegation of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY of Iran (IRNA) headed by its Deputy Managing Director Hamid-Houshang; the press delegation of Laos headed by Chanpheng Sihaphom, director of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; delegate of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Lebanon Ricardo Kamal Hamzi, director of protocol and public and foreign relations in the Ministry of Information of Lebanon;

Delegate of the ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar Andriamanisa Samuelson, its managing director; delegate of the BERNAMA NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Malaysia Ahmad Mustapha Bin Hassan, its director general; delegate of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of the Republic of Maldives Hassan Ahmed Maniku, its director; delegate of the MALIAN AGENCY OF PRESS AND PUBLICITY Bakary Traore, its assistant director general; the delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta headed by Paul Mifsud deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Information of Malta;

delegate of the NEPALS NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (RSS) Radhe Shyam Bista, its chairman and general manager; the delegation of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) headed by Hasan Akhtar Gardezi; delegate of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mohsen Salem Mukesh, director of its department; delegate of the Government Information Services of Sierra Leone L.H.G. Williams, director of the Information Services of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; delegate of the SONNA NEWS AGENCY of Somalia Saeed Mohamud Haji, its director; delegate of the SURINAM NEWS AGENCY Albert Judell, its director general; the delegation of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY headed by its Director General Saber Falhout; the delegation of the SHIHATA NEWS AGENCY of Tanzania headed by its Chief Editor Kassim Mpenda; the delegation of the UGANDA NEWS AGENCY headed by its Director Eddie Keronega; delegate of the UPPER VOLTESE PRESS AGENCY Baloum Basile, its chief editor; delegate of the SABAA NEWS AGENCY of the Yemen Arab Republic Hassan Yahya al Olofi, its director general; delegate of the ZAIRIAN PRESS AGENCY Tukulu Ndomateso Kimbuanda, its secretary general; and delegate of the ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY Wilf Mbanga, its editor.

The delegation of the AGERPRES of Romania headed by its General Director Ion Cumpanasu attends the meeting as a guest.

The meeting is also attended by delegations and delegates of regional and international organisations -- the delegation of the Committee for Co-operation among Broadcasting Organisations of the Nonaligned Countries headed by Yi Chong-nam, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee; delegate of the Federation of Arab News Agencies Ghazi Mikati, its chief director; delegate of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies Leong Koon-choy; delegate of the UNESCO Mohamed Hamdy Omar Kandil, director of its Division of Free Flow of Information and Communication Policies; delegate of the United Nations Department for Public Information Michel Tombelaine; and the Action Delegation of the Latin American National Information System.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, and its vice-premier Chong Chun-ki attended the meeting. Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were present at the opening session.

Chairman of the meeting Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, declared the meeting open. He said that the participation of many delegations and delegates of news agencies of nonaligned countries and a delegation and 6 delegations and delegates of regional and international organisations as guests is an expression of ever increasing interest in the activities of the pool.

He extended thanks to respected President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for warm hospitality accorded to the participants.

Then Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, who is heading its delegation, made a welcome speech.

Noting that this seventh meeting is met at a very important time both in the light of the pools development itself and the situation within and without the Nonaligned Movement, he said: Our meeting will demonstrate the friendship and solidarity of the nonaligned countries and make a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement and acceleration of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, made a congratulatory speech.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by regional delegates and delegate of an international organisation.

K.B. Brown, general manager of the GHANA NEWS AGENCY, Carlos Garcia Castillo, director general of the AGENCY NUEVA of Nicaragua; Aleksandar Bakocevic, director general of the TANJUG NEWS AGENCY of Yugoslavia; Ziad 'Abd al-Fatah, general director of the WAFA NEWS AGENCY of Palestine; Ahmad Mustapha Bin Hassan, director general of the BERNAMA NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Malaysia; and UNESCO delegate Mohamed Hamdy Omar Kandil, director of its Division of Free Flow of Information and Communication Policies made congratulatory speeches on behalf of the African, Latin American, European, Arab and Asian regions and an international organisation.

The meeting elected vice-chairman and rapporteur general.

Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, was elected vice-chairman and Song Pong-sun, vice-general director of the KCNA, rapporteur general.

The meeting adopted as agenda items the implementation of pool action programme and decisions of the Sixth Coordinating Committee meeting, the cooperation with the UNESCO and the United Nations, recommendations of the nonaligned experts meeting on information organized by the Inter-governmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation among the Nonaligned Countries in the Field of Information, February 1982, in New Delhi, the cooperation with broadcasting organisations of nonaligned countries and regional news agencies projects, date and place of the third general pool conference, etc.

The meeting entered a plenary session. The agenda item on the implementation of the pool action programme and decisions adopted at the Sixth Coordinating Committee meeting was discussed first. Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, made a report on this item.

Member of the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) Unnikrishnan Parayil, its deputy general manager, informed the attendants of the results of the implementation of recommendations of the nonaligned experts meeting on information organized by the Inter-Governmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation among the Nonaligned in the Field of Information, February 1982, in New Delhi and preparations for publishing the book on the pool.

Member of the Yugoslav TANJUG NEWS AGENCY delegation Aksentijevic Mirko, director of international press-centre, also informed the attendants of the meeting of the training of journalists from nonaligned countries held in Belgrade in December 1981.

The meeting heard speeches made by N.R. Chandran, head of the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI); Aleksandar Bakocevic, head of the Yugoslav TANJUG NEWS AGENCY delegation; Kim Song-kol, head of the KCNA delegation; Wijayasiri Gunayauedilage, delegate of the LANKA PUWATH NATIONAL AGENCY of Sri Lanka; Bechir Toual, head of the delegation of the TUNISIA-AFRICA PRESS AGENCY; Saber Falhout, head of the delegation of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY; August Marpaung, head of the delegation of the ANTARA NEWS AGENCY of Indonesia; Sylla Cheick, delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television; Hussain Ali Muhamed al-Samarrai, delegate of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY; Ntibandetse Patrice, delegate of the BRUNDAISE DE PRESSE; and Andriamanisa Samuelson, delegate of the ANTA NEWS AGENCY OF MADAGASCAR.

The meeting continues.

Pool Chairman's Report

SK130526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- Pero Ivaovic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, made a report on the agenda item on the implementation of the pool action programme and decisions adopted at the Sixth Coordinating Committee at the plenary session of the Seventh Coordinating Committee meeting which opened in Pyongyang on May 12.

He said: Since the last, 6th Pool Coordinating Committee meeting, 15 months have elapsed.

The 6th Coordinating Committee meeting gave an important contribution to the expansion of pool activity and to the efforts exerted by pool member agencies to achieve greater efficiency. The efficiency and scope of the 6th pool CC meeting as well as the period which has elapsed have obliged us to make this report as elaborated and detailed as possible and to present activities and achievements, along with obstacles and problems, met by the pool and its participating agencies.

Along with the pool progress report submitted and adopted at the nonaligned ministerial conference held in New Delhi, February 1981, it could give an insight into pool functioning and serve as a basis for the report to be submitted by the coordinating committee to the 3d general pool conference, planned for the end of this year. The pool was also invited to present information to the Intergovernmental Council for the Coordination of Cooperation among the Nonaligned Countries in the Field of Information, scheduled to meet in the middle of June.

All this contributes to the importance of the 7th pool CC meeting. Of equal importance is the fact that this meeting is held in the DPR of Korea, a nonaligned country. I should like to note that the presence of a great number of news agencies from all the continents at this meeting, in this friendly country shows the universal acceptance of pool concepts and activities. The joint meetings and discussion we have conducted in different places enable us to become acquainted better and come to understand specificities in the functioning of individual news agencies and thus reach joint agreements much more easily.

Before presenting the topics of this report, I feel a general and important assessment should be quoted: The pool has been developing since its foundation. This was also stated at the 2d general pool conference held in Belgrade 1979, which underlined the adherence to the authentic principles and objectives of the policy of nonalignment and to the obligations undertaken with a view to developing and strengthening the pool and materializing the adopted programmes into action.

Establishment and Strengthening of National News Agencies

It was stated at the 2d pool conference that some 30 non-aligned countries had no national news agencies and that approximately the same number of nonaligned countries had news agencies which are insufficiently equipped for the reception and transmission of information and thus for equitable and active participation in the pool.

For this reason, the establishment and capacitation of national news agencies have been and remain the priority tasks. News agencies have been established in Guyana, Zimbabwe, Botswana. Dominica and Grenada also send their information for the pool. In Malta, radio-television XANDIR is functioning as a news agency, similar disposition having been shown by broadcasting organizations in Guinea and Sierra Leone. The Maldives send their bi-weekly information bulletin by air mail, etc.

Better conditions for the functioning of news agencies have been created in many countries while projects for news agencies capacitation are being realized or elaborated in a number of countries. In the sense of special importance is the realization of the first phase of the PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PNA) project, planned to start operating at the end of this year.

Our Coordinating Committee feels itself under an obligation to call upon the governments of the countries in which news agencies do not exist with the view of identifying the causes and obstacles for such a situation and undertaking united action on an international scale. Such an active pool attitude has so far proved efficient in several countries such as Seychelles, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, etc. Some pool participating agencies have directly assisted and are assisting the establishment of news agencies and their technical and cadre capacitation. Among those are PTI, PL, TANJUG, KUNA, as well as GULF NEWS AGENCY, TAP, JANA. Also, Sri Lanka's contribution should be pointed out by giving an example with the introduction of reduced transmission tariffs (DPBS) and that of KCNA which among other things, has made it possible for us to gather here.

Assistance and Support to the Liberation Movements

Among priority tasks in the pool action programme there has been support to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] of Namibia in the training of cadres and acquisition of equipment necessary for establishment of a national news agency following national liberation. With the help and engagement of the frontline countries, the pool has done much to assure the wider dissemination of information on liberation struggles and movements in South Africa, world-wide.

Pool support to the liberation movements also includes continuous support to the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people, the PLO as its legitimate representative and the WAFA News Agency, which has been actively participating in the pool since its very beginning and is a Coordinating Committee member.

It should be noted that numerous agencies through their information circulated through the pool express their support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and to the PLO for their basic rights. In this sense, all assistance and support to the WAFA NEWS AGENCY remains a lasting task for the pool agencies.

Marking of the 20th Anniversary of the 1st Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Pool CC meeting, many pool participating agencies actively participated in marking of the 20th anniversary of the First Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries, held in Belgrade in 1961, interviews or statements of heads of state or government, foreign ministers or other personalities from more than 30 nonaligned countries were disseminated through the pool system; and this activity is being continued till the end of the year. Pool newscasts have regularly included commentaries and press coverage of the anniversary in nonaligned and other countries. The Coordinating Committee has included the publication of the book on the pool in the pool programme for marking the 20th anniversary of the 1st nonaligned summit conference.

Development of Communications Among Nonaligned News Agencies

The majority of news agencies in nonaligned countries still cannot communicate directly, without the mediation of a third party. In the course of the last year, certain achievements were realized and the contours were defined of a system which would interconnect nonaligned news agencies. Also, the first duplex satellite links were established, thus enabling flow of information between Havana, Mexico, Belgrade and New Delhi. The ASIA NEWS NETWORK (ANN), which started to function in January this year, and the expansion of the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA) provide for the inclusion of greater number of Asian news agencies in the pool flow of information. A just established duplex connection between TANJUG and TAP will also contribute to better inter-communication among pool agencies on different continents. The launching of the AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), planned for this year, will considerably improve the flow of information within the African Continent and between African states and news agencies in other nonaligned countries. It is important to note that the communication networks OANA and PANA are based upon cooperation on an equal basis and the exchange of information among national news agencies. The functioning of the OPEC NEWS AGENCY (OPECNA) is based upon the system similar to that of the pool. OPECNA comprises 12 non-aligned news agencies and it is realistic to discuss the possibilities of using OPECNA communications for transmission of information destined for inclusion in the pool too. The multiplication of connections among the developing countries and the transmission capacity increase of particular national news agencies create better conditions for the pool participating agencies in general.

The action programme envisages the organization of a meeting of representatives of news agencies possessing their own telecommunication channels. It would be useful to enlarge such a gathering with representatives of regional and international mechanisms for the dissemination of information. A broader international gathering on mechanisms for the dissemination of information, being prepared by UNESCO for this September, could represent an appropriate opportunity to realize the idea.

However, the connections already established as well as the mentioned projects and concepts cannot, in this phase, solve the problems of the inclusion of underdeveloped news agencies from the least developed countries in the pool system.

For that reason, the idea expressed on some earlier occasions by the CC is again emphasized that, as a minimum, these agencies be given possibility to send their most important information to the nearest pool redistribution center.

The idea is also reflected in the proposal for the introduction of a free press-collect card for the least developed agencies, as supported by the UNESCO working group for tariffs. A project on this facility has been elaborated in cooperation with UNESCO and will be presented as one of the 7th meeting agenda items. The implementation of this modest project, until better communication possibilities are created, could enlarge the number of active pool participants and would capacitate certainly their foundation in the least developed countries.

Improving the Pool Performance

The period since the founding of the pool, particularly since the second general pool conference, is accompanied by a rapid increase of participants and volume of information being exchanged and the improvement of the quality of information being exchanged is constant and indisputable. Beside the agencies which rank in the nonaligned family among the developed like PTI, PL, TANJUG, TAP, INA, MAP, ANTARA, MENA and some other, according to their participation in the pool in evidence is the increasing number of professionally given items by the agencies KUNA, ANGOP, KCNA, APS, SUNA, CNA, QNA, AIM, BERNAMA, IRNA, WAM, LANKA PUWATH, NAN, ECUAPRES, ANN, SAP, XANDIR-MALTA, NOTIMEX, ANDINA and several other agencies. However, the stepped-up development of the pool is not accompanied by an adequate increase in publishing of pool news by the mass media of a large number of nonaligned countries.

Proceeding from the fact that the placement of pool items and the reduction of domination of big information systems is the goal with which the pool was launched, the improvement of pool performance is becoming a task gaining in priority. This was also in evidence at the Sixth Pool Coordinating Committee meeting in New Delhi and the workshop organized on that occasion. The improvement of the present situation, with which we cannot be satisfied, can primarily be achieved by better linkage and cooperation among news agencies and mass media and institutions at national level. This renders greatly important the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee addressed to all pool news agencies to analyse in their respective countries the possibilities for the improvement of pool performance. Such recommendation has also been made at the New Delhi nonaligned experts meeting both to the pool and the inter-governmental council and has been supported also at the meeting of the committee for cooperation of broadcasting organizations. It is obvious, however, that this subject has a long-term significance and that it will also be discussed at the third general pool conference, since the pool must develop trust in its information focusing on the contents, facts, quality and speed.

Cooperation With Inter-Governmental Council

The Pool Coordinating Committee representative took part in the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation Among Nonaligned Countries in the Field of Information held in Georgetown, Guyana. In May 1981, on the occasion, he submitted a report on the work and decisions of the Sixth Pool Coordinating Committee meeting and informed the council about the basic course of pools activity.

At the invitation of the inter-governmental council, the Pool Coordinating Committee chairman took part in the work of a group of experts of non-aligned countries this year which discussed elements for the drawing-up of the action programme of cooperation among non-aligned in the sphere of information.

Cooperation With BONAC

The successful cooperation between the pool and broadcasting organizations of nonaligned countries (BONAC) continues. It is developing in mutual participation in meetings of coordinating bodies of news agencies and broadcasting organizations of nonaligned countries, in meeting of experts for information and communications, as well as in inter-governmental meetings, particularly those organized by UNESCO. Emphasis is also placed on the need for increased cooperation between news agencies and broadcasting organizations at national level.

Cooperation With UNESCO and UN

A number of useful actions was realized in cooperation with UNESCO since the last pool coordinating committee meeting. A meeting of representatives of news agencies and institutes on training of journalists with UNESCO's assistance and participation was organized. Within the framework of its regular programme of analysing of world information system, UNESCO has agreed to assist in the publishing of a book on the pool. Pool is invited to meetings in UNESCO devoted to information and communications. UNESCO representatives also take part in all meetings organized by the pool. UNESCO has agreed to prepare a project on the introduction of press-collect cards for the agencies of the most under-developed countries.

UNESCO-press items are occasionally transmitted through the pool while pool agencies items are present in the UNESCO headquarters.

In keeping with the decisions of the Pool Coordinating Committee on examining the possibilities for the expansion of cooperation between the pool and the DPI-UN and on the basis of the UN Committee for Information invitation, the Pool Coordinating Committee chairman attended the UN committee session last May. The report he submitted on the work of the pool. hitherto cooperation with the DPI-UN and possibilities for its expansion was received well in the committee and included in the session documents, which represents not only the acceptance of the pool as an information partner in the UN, but also opens new possibilities for cooperation.

Significant is the experience gained by the implementation of the pool coordinating Committee resolution on the joint coverage of the UN conference on energy held in Nairobi, last August, with UN's financial contribution. The KENYAN NEWS AGENCY and CC chairman are submitting a special report on this at this meeting. In the period since the pool New Delhi meeting there were no new remarks by pool agencies so that the statute is implemented in practice. In this way, conditions have been created for us, as planned, to submit the new statute for adoption to the third general pool conference.

Candidacy for Hosting Third General Pool Conference

At the New Delhi CC meeting, the determination of the place of holding the third pool conference was postponed for this seventh coordinating committee meeting.

The TUNISIAN NEWS AGENCY, TAP, submitted its candidacy. In consultations with a number of coordinating committee members in the course of preparations for this meeting, the candidacy was endorsed. Should Tunisia be accepted as the host, the 8th coordinating committee meeting would also be held there, immediately before the conference scheduled for the end of this year.

Pool Newsletter

Only two issues of the pool newsletter have been published since the last coordinating committee meeting. Issue No. 5 was according to volume significantly larger and does contain a series of information and documents of significance for pool news agencies. The sixth issue is being prepared for June this year.

The pool newsletter could, however, could be a much better and effective platform for mutual informing of news agencies of nonaligned countries. There are also some other questions which could have been mentioned here in this report. The first group includes training of journalists. The most recent report pertaining to this subject is the one about the meeting of a UNESCO working group held last December, which is included in the documents for the agenda.

Belonging to the second group is the exchange of features and photographs and special economic information, archives cooperation, exchange of information about the production of equipment for news agencies in nonaligned countries, etc. I do believe decisions will be adopted which will help them being included in the pools future activity.

Thus what was said in the report and what will be substantiated during the three-day work in Pyongyang nevertheless shows the extent in which the pool expanded the field of its activities and became a system for exchanging information.

I am obliged to stress that in the period since the last Pool Coordinating Committee meeting, the contacts, consultations and cooperation between the Coordinating Committee members have significantly improved. A contribution to this was also made by regional news agencies meetings, expert meetings, international meetings and symposiums.

I am also obliged to stress that a large number of agencies has contributed quite a number of reports on the pool activities and substantial amount of documents to the 7th Coordinating Committee meeting. This will certainly contribute to the efficiency of this meeting of ours.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegates

SK132244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 13 received heads and members of delegations of various countries attending the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries.

Present on the occasion were heads and members of 59 delegations from member nations of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries and interested news agencies of other non-aligned countries and regional and international organisations.

Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, and General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Kim Song-kol were on hand.

Heads of delegations extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his tremendous contributions to the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement and for his deep concern and solicitude for the successful holding of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, and wished him good health and a long life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly greeted the seventh meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee and conversed with the heads and members of delegations in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He posed for a photograph with the heads and all the members of the delegations.

Kim Il-song Address

SK131640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1559 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a banquet he arranged this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the attendants at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

Follows the full text of his speech "For the Strengthening of Cooperation Between the Nonaligned Countries in News Service":

Esteemed delegates, comrades,

The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Nonaligned Countries which has been opened amidst the great expectation and interest of the progressive peoples and journalists of the world, is carrying on its work successfully thanks to the sincere efforts of you delegates.

Our people are highly pleased that their country has become the venue of the meeting which is of great importance in developing the Nonaligned Movement.

I would like to extend a warm welcome to the representatives of various countries news agencies and the international organizations who are devoted to news activities aimed at developing the Nonaligned Movement and promoting the common cause of progressive humanity, and wholeheartedly congratulate you on the success of the meeting.

The seventh meeting has exchanged the successes and experiences gained so far by the news agencies pool of the nonaligned countries in its news service and earnestly discussed the measures and ways for furthering the cooperation and interchange between national news agencies. Thus, it will mark an epoch in the struggle for further enhancing the role of the pool and establishing a new international order in news service.

The role of the news service is really great in the struggle for the building of a new society. News services are the ears and eyes of society and spokesmen of the public opinion. Progressive news services defend and propagandize progressive thoughts, thus enlightening the popular masses and inspiring them to a struggle for the building of a new society.

That the non-aligned countries carry on news activities briskly through the medium of their national news agencies and develop cooperation and exchange in the news service, is of truly great significance in achieving the cause of independence against imperialism.

The nonaligned news pool was founded in 1976 as an expression of the new trend of the Nonaligned Movement and the urgent demand of information service of the nonaligned countries. This meant a new type of cooperative news service system in the hands of these countries, which champions and speaks for the interests and aspirations of the people. In the short period of several years since establishment, the news pool has developed into an authoritative press organization with its affiliated news agencies of more than 80 countries. It has daily growing influence on the international scene.

By working actively in accordance with the idea of the Nonaligned Movement, it has powerfully inspired the people around the world in their just cause of building an independent, prosperous new society in opposition to all sorts of domination and subjugation, and has greatly contributed to the development of the Nonaligned Movement. Through its positive information service it has patently proved its vitality and secured its place as a press force advocating the newly-emerging forces in the international news service system.

This pool and the news agencies of nonaligned nations have given a great deal of support and encouragement to our people in their just revolutionary cause by widely disseminating the news of our peoples struggle for socialist construction and independent, peaceful reunification of their country. I would like to extend warm thanks to the news agencies of nonaligned countries and to the pool that have greatly encouraged our peoples revolutionary struggle through their vigorous news activities.

The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Nonaligned Countries has been called at a momentous juncture when the need has arisen to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement. The present international situation is very complex and strained. Scared at the evermounting revolutionary struggle of the people for independence against imperialism, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their supremacy. Going against the trend of the time, they incessantly perpetrate aggression and provocations against the countries of the newly-emerging forces and repress by force of arms the oppressed peoples who have risen in a righteous liberation struggle.

Having openly declared the "policy of strength", the U.S. imperialists are now working for its realization. They are striving to build up the military blocs and alliances they have already rigged up and, meanwhile, are running wild to form new military blocs in Asia, the Pacific area and many other parts of the world. In particular, they are craftily maneuvering to sever and sow discord among the nonaligned countries and wipe out the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

Owing to the machinations of the U.S. and other imperialists for aggression and war, the international tension is aggravated and the danger of a new world war is daily growing.

The prevailing situation demands that the people of the world struggle more energetically against the imperialist schemes for aggression and war and for making the whole world independent. Only when the whole world is independent, will it be possible to prevent a new world war, maintain a lasting peace in the world and achieve complete independence and prosperity for all countries and peoples.

In order to make the whole world independent, the Nonaligned Movement must be expanded and developed still further.

The nonalignment is a progressive movement which embodies in it the lofty idea of independence against imperialism; it is a mightily revolutionary force of our time which is confronted with imperialism. The nonaligned countries are advancing independently without joining any bloc, and the Nonaligned Movement is an independent political force of the countries which are outside the blocs. Today this movement is dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists in their moves for aggression and war, precipitating their decline and disintegration and is exerting a serious influence on the international developments and the revolutionary changes in the world. The expansion and development of this movement will provide a sure guarantee for checking and frustrating the imperialists manoeuvres of aggression and war and for putting the whole world on an independent basis.

In expanding and advancing the Nonaligned Movement, it is very important to enhance the role of the nonaligned news pool. News services of nonaligned countries are a powerful weapon in the struggle to expand and advance the Nonaligned Movement. Only when the role of the pool is enhanced to carry on the news activities vigorously, will it be possible to expose and thwart the imperialists moves for aggression and war promptly and encourage forcefully the peoples of newly-emerging countries on their struggle to build a new society. Increasing the role of the pool is all the more urgent today in view of the fact that the imperialists are intensifying more than ever before their reactionary ideological offensive against the peoples of newly-emerging countries and that the nonaligned nations are confronted with the difficult yet important revolutionary task of building a new society.

All nonaligned countries should join efforts to enhance the pools role and thus steadily expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, brushing aside every obstacle and obstructionist move. The pool should strictly adhere to the anti-imperialist stand in its information service and concentrate its pen on the struggle against imperialism. The pool should wield its caustic pen to expose nakedly the imperialists aggressive nature and crafty moves for aggression. Aggression and plunder emanate from the inherent nature of imperialism, and war is the means of its existence. By mercilessly exposing and denouncing imperialism's aggressive nature and crafty moves for aggression, the news services of the nonaligned countries will prevent the people from harbouring any illusion about imperialism and mold wide-spread public opinion against the imperialists in very part of the world.

The pool should strive to put an end to the imperialists' monopoly and arbitrariness in the field of news service and to establish a new international order of news activities.

At present the imperialists use large news agencies to hold a monopolistic position and act arbitrarily in the field of news service. The kept news services of the imperialists are stifling the righteous voices of the people and make false propaganda which bends the truth. They persist in the dissemination of corrupt reactionary ideas which poison the sound minds of people. Unless the imperialists monopoly and arbitrariness in the news service are done away with, we can neither develop the Nonaligned Movement nor achieve the cause of independence for the whole world.

The pool should vigorously conduct revolutionary news activities and thus thoroughly expose and shatter the imperialists slanders and their false, reactionary propaganda about the Nonaligned Movement and the revolutionary struggle of the people. When all the news agencies of the nonaligned countries resolutely combat the reactionary news services of the imperialists, it will be possible to destroy the old, anachronistic international order of news service and establish a new one which represents the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

The pool should actively contribute to the revolutionary cause of the peoples for chajusong (independence-tr.) through news activities. It is an important mission of the pool to enhance the people's spirit of national independence, increase their political consciousness and rouse them to the struggle to build an independent new world.

The pool should give publicity to the brilliant successes achieved by the newly-emerging nations in the struggle to build a prosperous new society under the anti-imperialist, independent banner as well as the vivid pictures of the nonaligned countries which are developing with each passing day. In this way broad masses of the people will turn out vigorously in the worthwhile struggle to build a new world, convinced of the validity of the cause of independence and a bright future. It should widely propagate the aim and idea of the Non-aligned Movement, and zealously collect and disseminate information which is helpful to the unity of the newly-emerging countries and to the expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement.

The news pool should efficiently disseminate information beneficial to economic and technical cooperation among the nonaligned countries. Every nonaligned country has one or more good things in this regard. If they exchange them with one another, it will be of great significance in building a new society. The news services of the nonaligned countries should ensure economic and technical exchanges among these nations, and thus actively help towards the building of their independent national economies.

Success in the news activities is guaranteed by a high level of ideological content, accuracy and promptness of information. The pool should fully express the aspirations and requirements of the popular masses in its information service, and timely disseminate objective and truthful information. The news services of the nonaligned countries should correctly analyze and judge important international events and the trend of developments and report them at opportune moments and thus play the role of leading and organizing public opinion along the right track.

The pool should make energetic efforts to develop exchanges and cooperation between the news agencies of the nonaligned countries. Only when they strengthen exchanges and cooperation in information service, can the nonaligned countries increase the effectiveness of this pool and attain the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement with greater success.

The worldwide dissemination and propaganda of the information of the peoples of newly-emerging countries who are building a new society constitutes a great support and inspiration to their struggle. The news agencies of the nonaligned countries should briskly exchange information with one another and direct much effort to reporting the news of the struggle of other peoples.

In order to develop interchanges and cooperation among the nonaligned countries in their information service, it is necessary to form an integrated news service network by linking the national news agencies of each country. When they are integrated into an organized system, these news agencies can handle information more accurately, disseminate it throughout the world more quickly and prevent distorted imperialist propaganda. We deem it a rational means of forming such an integrated news service network to strengthen the existing regional redistribution centres in different continents and induce them to play the role as the branch offices of the pool.

The nonaligned nations should strengthen their own news agencies, and also zealously help their fellow nations in developing their news agencies in the collective spirit of cooperation, among these nations are those with up-to-date news agencies, those with excellent journalist training institutions, and those with valuable experience in information service. If they develop exchange and cooperation on the principle of mutual accommodation, they will be able to solve successfully all problems arising from the furnishing of news agencies with equipment, in the training of journalists and all other work of building up news agencies.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which regards it as its sacred international duty to endeavour to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, is also keenly interested in strengthening the news agencies pool of the nonaligned countries. The government of the republic will strive to develop this pool and provide every condition so that the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY can fulfill its duty with credit.

Under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the DPRK Government will vigorously struggle to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of the nonaligned countries and all the progressive people of the world and to build an independent and peaceful new world which is free from all manner of domination and subjugation.

I am confident that, through your strenuous efforts, a new success will be made in the information service of the pool and in expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

Hoping that the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Nonaligned Countries will proceed successfully and bear a fine fruit, I propose a toast:

To the development of the news agencies pool of the nonaligned countries,

To the friendship and solidarity among the peoples of all the newly-emerging countries of the world,

To the health of delegates from the news agencies of many countries and the representatives of international organizations to the meeting, and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

PRC'S YE JIANYING MEETS DPRK LEGISLATORS

SK140817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ye Jianying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, on May 12 in Beijing received and had a talk with the friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, on a visit to China, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chairman Ye Jianying.

Chairman Ye Jianying expressed deep thanks and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wishes for the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song. Referring to the close relations of friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea, Chairman Ye Jianying said that the friendship would be handed down generation after generation. Saying that he was pleased with many successes achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, Chairman Ye Jianying stated that the Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRIVATE LOAN SCANDAL

Implication of Politicians

SK140141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] Finance Minister Na Ung-pae said last night that no political power was implicated in the controversial private loan scandal perpetrated by Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha confusing financial circles.

"If the case had been committed by the couple under the umbrella of political power, it would not have been exposed and could have been settled quietly through special bank loans to the enterprises involved," he testified.

Answering questions by lawmakers of majority and minority parties in the Finance Committee session, Na revealed that Yi Kyu-kwang, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp., has neither helped nor protected the woman curb money dealer in her fraud tour.

He said, "I understood that the 147.6 billion won Chang had misappropriated so far had never been spent in collusion with the political power."

The minister also said that the government would strengthen its tax investigation of large-scale private money lenders to attract their funds into the institutional financing.

"However, the government will not take special measures against the curb loan market such as freezing all private money," he said.

The minority parties' members of the panel claimed in their respective interpellations that nobody could deny the involvement of political power in the case in what they called the weakness of the financial circles to the power.

Four lawmakers took the floor until early this morning to inquire of the government about the curb loan scandal, which left the Ilssin Steel Co. bankrupt and put the Kong Yung Construction Co. under court management.

They are Reps. Cho Pyong-pong of the Korea National Party, Kim Mun-won of the Democratic Korea Party, Choe Myong-hon of the Democratic Justice Party and Yim Chae-hong of the Civil Rights Party.

The lawmakers from the minority camp demanded that the bank executives involved be arrested for the breach of trust, and the concerned ministers and officials resign in order to realize responsible politics.

They urged the government to clarify the whereabouts of the missing 7.7 billion won out of 147.6 billion won, arguing that they believed the money had been converted into political funds.

They also asked the minister to bare the names of the so-called top ten private money lenders on the occasion of the curb loan scandal.

In his reply, Minister Na said that successive bankruptcy of enterprises was feared in the wake of the scandal because curb money was totally frozen, banks were shrunk and short-term financial companies suffered great damages.

"To prevent the chain failure of the businesses, the government released emergency funds to help them, and the special subsidies will be stopped when the dark clouds of possible bankruptcy disappear," he said.

As for the government decision to place Kong Yung under court management while leaving Ilssin remained [as published] insolvent, he said, "the Kong Yung Construction Co. should have gone bankrupt in principle. But, the government allowed it to be operated by the court, taking into consideration the on-going overseas construction work by the construction firm."

Assembly Session 'Most Likely'

SK140113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly is most likely to hold another extraordinary session next week to invoke its investigative power to look thoroughly into the curb loan scandal. Major political parties virtually agreed on the invocation of the parliamentary investigative power yesterday, when their floor leaders met at the assembly to discuss how to cope with the scandal.

The floor leaders decided to huddle again Saturday to determine the issue of exercising investigative power pending the result of the Finance Committee session scheduled for yesterday and today. They also shared a view that a joint session of the finance and legislation-justice committees would not be desirable, because a special assembly session is likely.

Three major political parties moved to ensure that investigative power would be exercised in the assembly for an exhaustive investigation into the scandal.

In an emergency meeting of senior officers, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided to positively study the wisdom of invoking the investigative power.

Floor leader Yi Chong-chan said the ruling DJP will determine the issue of exercising the power in consultation with other parties following the conclusion by the prosecution of investigation into the scandal. Briefing reporters on the result of the meeting, Yi said that another special assembly session will be held, if the investigative power is to be invoked. He said he understands the prosecution will wind up its probe into the scandal within a week. This is interpreted as hinting that the assembly will hold another special session toward next Thursday or Friday. The investigative power, if invoked, will probably deal with the overall financial mechanism in addition to the scandal, Yi said.

The assembly is entitled to invoke the investigative power in a plenary session. The National Assembly law stipulates that a motion for the invocation of the investigative power shall be initiated by a committee or more than 30 lawmakers.

An investigative commission created in accordance with the power is authorized to summon pertinent persons and make an on-the-spot probe. The law also provides that those who make false statements before the investigative commission shall be imprisoned to a maximum 10 years.

The investigative power has not been invoked since the Fourth Republic.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) has decided to push through the idea of invoking the investigative power for a thorough investigation of the scandal.

The two opposition parties demanded that a special assembly session be held without delay to pave the way for the invocation of the investigative power. The two parties determined that power might have been implicated in the curb loan scandal, which unhinged the financial circles.

Bankers To Be Subpoenaed

SK131244 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) -- The Prosecutor General's Office investigating the so-called "Mrs Chang scandal" will subpoena the former presidents of the two Seoul banks, where the controversial millionairess has had accounts, for questioning, the office announced Thursday.

Yim Chae-su, president of the Cho-Heung Bank, and Kong Tok-chong, president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, have resigned this week following the arrest of their former client last Friday.

The two banks are suspected of making large loans without collateral to Mrs. Chang, wife of the former deputy chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Yi Chol-hui.

Prosecution sources said the two bankers will also be questioned as to whether Mrs. Chang's transactions with the banks were influenced by her alleged political connections.

She has a brother-in-law who is the younger brother of President Chon Tu-hwan's father-in-law.

The sources said investigators were making little headway because Mrs. Chang has left no trace of her spendings.

Mrs. Chang and her husband were arrested on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law. They are suspected of illegally diverting 400,000 U.S. dollars to the United States. She also allegedly disrupted Korea's financial community by making large loans to Korean companies for promissory notes nearly five times the size of the loans.

More Bank Officials Questioned

SK140115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 8

[Text] Vowing to conduct a thorough investigation into the recent curb money market scandal triggered by a former legislator and his wife, prosecutors summoned more than 10 persons for questioning between Wednesday night and yesterday.

Although senior prosecutors were not available for comment, sources at the Supreme Prosecutor's Office said yesterday that those questioned or under questioning included banking officials and private moneylenders.

Meanwhile, Prosecutor Su Tong-kwon said three more prosecutors were newly assigned to investigate the controversial case in which former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife, nee Chang Yong-cha, were arrested last week on charges of conspiracy in smuggling \$400,000 into the United States.

The No. 2 man at the Supreme Prosecutor's Office also said the prosecution is considering the possibility of presenting charges against the former heads of two city banks -- the Commercial Bank of Korea and the Cho-Heung Bank -- for their alleged part in extending a large but undisclosed amount of bank loans to the couple without obtaining collateral.

The prosecutor refused to comment on how much progress the prosecutors made during the past 24 hours. He added that the two former presidents of the city banks, identified as Kong Tok-chong of the Commercial Bank of Korea and Yim Chae-su of the Cho-Heung Bank, might be summoned to the prosecution to undergo questioning for their respective part in the large-scale curb loan scandal.

The outcome of an initial investigation revealed that the 59-year-old Yi and his 38-year-old wife cashed commercial bills valued at 147.6 billion won in the private money market prior to due dates after they obtained them as collateral from six business representatives in return for 57.6 billion won in private loans.

The prosecution said in a statement earlier this week that the couple were suspected of offering a total of 8.7 billion won in commissions to an unidentified number of bankers.

According to the statement, it was still uncertain whether the heads of the two city banks, Kong and Yim, were among those who had allegedly took the commissions.

It did not mention whether offering the commissions to the bankers by the wealthy couple was a crime.

Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam, who was heading the investigation, has said that there was no evidence sufficient to implicate other persons in connection with the loan marked scandal.

The prosecutor has said three city banks and five short-term financing companies were involved in extending preferential loans to the couple collateral-free. He neither identified the banks and the financing firms nor did he say about the period in which the money lending took place.

However, he said recently that the Choheung Bank extended about 35 billion won in bank loans to the couple on a collateral-free basis in an unspecified period of time. In a related development, a source close to the investigation said, prosecutors were tracing the source of the couple's capital which was initially estimated to total 32.1 billion won.

Revision of Banking System

SK140125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] The government is studying a plan to revise or abolish laws guaranteeing secrecy about the names of those who deposit money in banking and financing institutions, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae said yesterday.

Na said intensive tax checks would be made of big curb loan dealers.

The government plan is aimed at absorbing idle money floating underground into established banking institutions, Na explained.

The finance minister was testifying on the first day of a two-day session of the National Assembly Finance Committee which was convened to dig into the real picture of the so-called Chang Yong-cha incident. Na said the credit management of companies would be computerized to help all banking institutions concerned obtain correct information daily on money flow. To do so, Na said, the government would establish an information pool system by which banking and financing institutions would be able to get correct information on money transactions among them and borrowers.

In his testimony, Na pointed out that the projected system was part of the government program to root out corruption and irregularities in the banking industry. Amidst hot debate over the incident, Na explained that banking institutions had not exchanged information on enterprises. They also had not been able to get correct information on money flow in the insurance, short-term financing, stock and curb loan markets. The lack of information allowed a big woman curb loan dealer called Chang Yong-cha to cause the incident, which shattered the money market to the root, Na said. Therefore, Na said, the government would adopt a comprehensive information system to inform all sorts of banking organizations of the daily money circulation.

In a bid to prevent a second incident like that of Chang Yong-cha, Na said the state-run Office of Bank Supervision and Examination would be empowered to exercise supervision of the secondary banking world including short-term finance companies.

Bank credit management will switch its accent from securing mortgages to prospects for projects companies want to undertake. Major corresponding banks will be advised to dispose step by step of debt-ridden companies which have turned out to be too weak to stand on their own feet.

The government will revise the present bank merit system which accords top priority to ability to attract deposits, Na said, since fierce competition among banking institutions to attract money raised strong possibilities of malpractices.

According to Na's systematic innovations in the banking industry, the government will have each bank establish an operation committee composed of shareholders to wipe out "autocracy" in bank management.

Turning to the government program for further investigation of the private money market, Na said, tax probes will be made of big curb loan dealers.

However, full-scale checks of the curb loan market will not be undertaken to prevent paralysis in the market, Na stressed.

In his report on reforms of corporate taxes, Na disclosed that the tax system would be amended so as to encourage businessmen to invest their money in their business instead of getting loans from outside.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK131114 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Urge End To Suspicion -- on the Interim Investigation Report on Chang Yong-cha Case"]

[Excerpts] At midnight the day before yesterday, the prosecution office made an interim report on its investigation into the so-called Yi Chol-hui - Chang Yong-cha couple case. We would like to take this report as an interim finding -- the preliminary one for the upcoming full-scale investigation.

Frankly speaking, this case has drawn tremendous attention from the people. This is not only because the case has greatly shocked society and the economy but also because the public doubts such an unreasonable, irrational case took place under the very leadership which has been advocating moral reforms aimed at social justice.

In the midst of the protracted recession, the economy and enterprises are troubled. The culprits, taking advantage of such a situation, have thrust bills 2 to 10 times the actual value of the loan money on debtors. It is deplorable that they have committed such acts while accelerating the collapse of enterprises.

The people cannot help burning with indignation and expect that the details of the case will be looked into without leaving any room for suspicion. Fortunately, the Prosecution Office's interim findings say that this case is not linked to politics or political funds at all and the rumor that a relative of the person in high authority, whose name Chang Yong-cha has used fraudulently, is connected has been found to be totally false. Of course, we hope the findings are true and firmly believe that the rumor about such a connection between Chang and a relative of the person in high authority is groundless.

However, this case is very important. The Prosecution Office has shown sincerity in dispelling the suspicion of the rumor about the political connection and the rumor about the involvement of a relative of the person in high authority.

We are demanding that all suspicion in the case be dispelled. We want to see these kinds of irregularities eradicated from our society. As long as the suspicions linger, movements against corruption and irregularities and for moral reform will not be smoothly carried out.

There is the possibility that this case will give birth to one suspicion after another. Therefore, the people's attention to this case has been growing. We urge the authorities to conduct thorough investigations and clarify the case.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS THAI AIR VIOLATIONS

BK131527 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 May (SPK) -- The PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman today energetically protested the intensification of violation into Kampuchea's airspace by Thailand.

The full text of the statement read: From 1 to 9 May, several Thai L-19, C-47, C-130, A-37 and F-5 aircraft violated Kampuchean airspace 41 times in the areas of the Preah Vihear temples, Anlung Veng, Koh Kong, Poipet, Keo Malai, Kamrieng, Kouk Romiet, Smat Deng and Kon Kaoh, penetrating from 10 to 14 km inside Kampuchea. The number of violations is double that of the last 9 days of April, 1982.

The most serious violation took place at 0900 on 9 May when Thai jet planes, having intruded far into Kampuchean airspace, conducted provocative acts by firing rockets on a helicopter of the PRK that was carrying out its mission in the Anlung Veng area, 14 km inside Kampuchean territory.

The spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry energetically protests the above-described provocations by the Thai authorities and demands that the Thai side immediately cease all acts of gross violation of the territorial sovereignty of the PRK. The Thai side must bear full responsibility for its acts of adventurous provocation against the PRK.

VODK CITES REPORTS ON USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK140314 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] On 10 May, (Alice Thompson), an American doctor of the International Rescue Committee, stated that at present there is no problem with regard to finding evidence on the use of toxic chemical weapons but that the issue now is to identify the types of toxic chemicals which the Vietnamese are using. Dr Thompson examined affected patients in refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border and the Thai-Lao frontier and met 10 Vietnamese soldiers who deserted to Thailand.

A Vietnamese soldier of the 27th battalion, 59th brigade said that he has seen toxic chemicals produced by the Soviets used by the Vietnamese troops in the western region of Kampuchea. Another Vietnamese soldier, who deserted to Thailand in February, stated that sometimes Vietnamese troops are affected by their own toxic chemicals. He pointed out that he saw 50 of his colleagues affected by toxic gas when Vietnamese troops fired toxic gas shells into Democratic Kampuchean areas only to have the wind blow the toxic gas back over them.

Another Vietnamese soldier, who deserted from an artillery unit, said that his unit has three types of 105-mm shells used for toxic chemicals. Another Vietnamese soldier stated that there are some toxic chemicals used to poison water and cause the water to foam.

(Dr Alice Thompson) indicated that at present the problem is not to find evidence of the use of toxic chemical weapons but to search for the types of toxic chemicals that the Vietnamese are using in Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS HUANG HUA-SITTHI STATEMENTS IN PRC

BK131518 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Huang Hua, Chinese State Council member and minister of foreign affairs, on 10 May held a banquet in honor of visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

In their speeches at this banquet, the two ministers appealed to the world community to join forces in continuing to demand and pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and in supporting and assisting the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

Huang Hua said: The tense situation in Southeast Asia has been aggravated by the continuous aggression against Kampuchea and the repeated armed provocations against Thailand by Vietnam. The Vietnamese authorities have consistently ignored UN resolutions and have not shown the slightest inclination to give up their aggression and withdraw their armed forces from Kampuchea.

Huang Hua said: Current developments require all justice-loving countries to adhere strictly to the principles and continue their efforts to have Vietnam obey UN resolutions and withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. This will create conditions for a fair and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean question. At the same time, there should be continued support for the just struggle of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors, and justice-loving nations should work to promote the alliance of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea as early as possible through consultations, in order to reinforce the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression.

In his speech, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stated: The Kampuchean question is the major disturbance to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We ardently hope that the international community will affirm their unity and work for a political solution to the question by demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and letting the Kampuchean people decide their destiny by themselves.

Sitthi said: If we can solve the Kampuchean question satisfactorily on the basis of safeguarding the just rights of the Kampuchean people, we will be able to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as well as in Asia as a whole, which will benefit all the countries of these regions.

We hope that all the countries directly involved in the Kampuchean question, particularly Vietnam, will agree with the international community and work together for the peaceful and just solution of the question in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

The Thai foreign minister stressed: If Vietnam proves inflexible, refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and trying to make the present situation a fait accompli by making its puppet regime a legal government, then the Kampuchean question cannot be solved.

BANGKOK POST CITES IENG THIRITH ON COALITION

BK140705 Bangkok POST in English 14 May 82 p 6

[Text] The Khmer Rouge continues to insist on autonomy within any Kampuchean front and says the formation of a front will have "very little" effect on the internal situation in the country, according to the wife of Foreign Minister Ieng Sary.

Ieng Thirith, the English-speaking wife of the minister and herself a spokesman for the Khmer Rouge, told Danish journalists Carsten Lehrskov and Lise Shafte that there must be equality of power within any coalition, and that full consensus must be reached before the united front takes any action. She was highly critical of Son Sann "who wants the posts of prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and that is in fact everything."

Her comments apparently meant that the Khmer Rouge would continue resisting formation of a front in which it would hold less power than Son Sann or Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The latest composition of a front under discussion had Sihanouk as chief of state, Son Sann as prime minister and foreign minister and the Khmer Rouge president, Khieu Samphan, as a deputy premier. This now would appear unacceptable to the Khmer Rouge.

Ieng Thirith, who served in the Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh from 1975 up to the 1979 Vietnamese invasion, said the Khmer Rouge would never participate in a coalition unless it was allowed to keep its own organisation; unless there was a balance of power within the front, and unless action was taken only on the basis of unanimity within the coalition.

Asked what formation of a united front would mean to the internal situation inside Kampuchea, Ieng Thirith answered, "very little. Inside Kampuchea, we have already united the people."

Her comments to the two Danish journalists were the clearest in recent weeks on what the Khmer Rouge intends to do about formation of a front, now being actively pushed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Ieng Thirith said the Khmer Rouge was in full control of the resistance inside Kampuchea and said that only Khmer Rouge forces were effective in fighting the Vietnamese occupation army.

"The key (to victory) is on the battlefield," she said. If we do not fight, the Vietnamese will never withdraw their army from Kampuchea. That's quite clear. No negotiations can push the Vietnamese out of our country. The solution is on the battlefield."

KEAT CHHON ARRIVES IN UPPER VOLTA 8 MAY

BK140230 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] On the night of 8 May, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, arrived in Ouagadougou for a friendly visit in the Republic of Upper Volta.

When it arrived at the airport, our Democratic Kampuchean delegation was warmly welcomed by His Excellency (Das Ta), general secretary of the government and the Upper Volta Cabinet. Also present at the airport to welcome our delegation were His Excellency Zhou Min, the PRC ambassador and His Excellency Kim Yong-yong, the DPRK ambassador.

On the morning of 10 May, Minister Keat Chhon, accompanied by Ambassador Hing Un, went to the Foreign Ministry of Upper Volta where he met and had a sincere conversation with His Excellency Felix Tientaraboum, the foreign minister of Upper Volta. During that meeting, His Excellency (Pierre Samin), an adviser, and many officials of the Foreign Ministry were also present. The two ministers discussed developments in the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government as well as the improvement of friendly relations between the two countries -- Democratic Kampuchea and the Republic of Upper Volta.

His Excellency Fleix Tientaraboum reiterated the firm support of the Republic of Upper Volta for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

SITTHI, HUANG HUA SPEAK AT BEIJING BANQUET

BK140904 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 May 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Beijing since last Sunday for week-long visit to strengthen relations between Thailand and the PRC. Minister Sitthi and his delegation met with State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his Chinese Foreign Ministry team on Monday at the Great Hall of the People. Subjects discussed included the Kampuchean question, the political situation in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world. In the evening, Minister Huang Hua hosted a dinner in Minister's Sitthi's honor at the Diaouthai state guesthouse.

In his welcoming speech, Minister Huang praised Thailand and the ASEAN on their role in safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia for the betterment of the region. He blamed Vietnam for the regional tension and advocated measures for the just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean problem. He also pledged China's continued interest in strengthening ties with Thailand, noting with satisfaction the current level of the relationship.

In his reply, Minister Sitthi attributed the close Thai-Chinese relations mainly to the awareness of mutual interest for the improvement of the people's well being and the state of security and prosperity which came with peace and stability in the region. He singled out the Kampuchean problem as destabilizing the security situation in Southeast Asia, which made it an issue for collective concern. He pinned the hope of a peaceful settlement of the concerted efforts of the international community to bring about the implementation of the relevant UN resolution and declaration of the international [conference] on Kampuchea which, inter alia, called for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the exercise of the rights of the Kampuchean people to determine their own political future. Minister Sitthi called on Vietnam to match her words with deed in restoring the region's peace and stability, noting that even Vietnam has conceded to proposals made by Thailand and ASEAN with regard to working a just and reasonable solution to the Kampuchean problem. He repeated his stand about Thailand's willingness to meet with all involved parties in the problem at any time and any place.

While in Beijing Minister Sitthi also called on Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

TOPICS FOR UPCOMING TALKS WITH U.S. FARM TEAM

BK100135 Bangkok POST in English 10 May 82 p 21

[Text] The government has prepared 15 topics on agricultural technology and domestic produce marketing to be discussed with the U.S. presidential agricultural mission due in Thailand on May 16, Dr Anat Aphaphirom, former agriculture and cooperatives minister, said at the weekend.

Dr Anat, the appointed special adviser to the national subcommittee for the U.S. presidential agricultural mission, said after the subcommittee's meeting that some of the topics are the relevance of research and extension to farmers' needs and conditions, and the technology package to be developed. Other major topics are the centralised authority and limited coordination of units responsible for agricultural technology and the personnel management problems of the public sector on agricultural services.

He said 65 percent of local agricultural experts who are university graduates prefer staying in the city to going upcountry, and this is one of the major causes of concern for agricultural development.

Dr Anat said the proposal on the cure of foot and mouth disease and the policy on the setting up of private slaughter-houses will be discussed with the American team.

The subcommittee, chaired by Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture Thaioeng Thamrongnawasawat, has proposed the establishment of a new agricultural institute to be called the national research and policy planning institute which will serve as the agricultural product data centre, he added.

The marketing infrastructure for agriculture, market information and analysis, and agricultural credit and subsidy will be another major topic for discussion, in which the most important part will be marketing efficiency and the plan to set up commodities futures exchange in Thailand, according to Dr Anat. The government will try to obtain cooperation from the U.S. mission on this matter, he added.

The American team, comprising six experts on agriculture led by Dr Donald Paarlberg, is scheduled to present their recommendations by May 24.

TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

BK140956 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Thailand and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement to promote bilateral trade. The agreement was signed yesterday by Deputy Commerce Minister Praphat Limpraphan and the head of the visiting Russian trade delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Gordeyev. During the visit, the Soviet trade delegation met with high ranking authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and cooperatives to discuss the promotion of bilateral trade. Items of goods which the Soviet Union has agreed to buy include rice, maize, tapioca, rubber, raw sugar and textile products. The Soviet Union in return asked Thailand to buy machinery and equipment including such items as tractors and diesel engines.

SECURITY COMMAND ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON CPT

BK130900 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 May 82 p 5

["Excerpts" from the Internal Security Operations Command's "white paper" on the internal workings of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) distributed 12 May at a "top-level conference of senior officials" involved in counterinsurgency operations around the country which was organized by the Internal Security Operations Command]

[Text] Two major groups have been fighting for dominance within the Communist Party of Thailand's Politburo, one under Wirat Angkathawon, who is the CPT's military chief commander, and the other rival group under Damri Ruangsutham, now under arrest by government authorities. Damri, before his arrest last April, this year [as published], was responsible for the CPT's jungle bases around the country.

This is the analysis by government authorities published in a special "pink paper" entitled "The True Story of the Leadership of the CPT" distributed to the annual meeting of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) yesterday.

According to the official version, Wirat's following includes a large number of ethnic Chinese reasonably widely scattered around the country, including the CPT's southern Secretary General Sin Toemlin.

"Most of the CPT's provincial secretaries-general who are ethnic Chinese around the country would be on Wirat's side. These include Chiang Rai, where Comrades Satcha and Lao Teng (zone 8 in Chiang Rai) and in Nan (comrades Kao and Kham). [sentence as published] In the northeast, the ethnic Chinese, too, play an important role in the CPT hierarchy. That also applies to the central core of the leadership many of whom report directly to Wirat," the paper says.

It says that Damri's faction used to include many local people in the north, including the Hmong hilltribers and other minorities. Both Wirat and Damri were competing for influence, the paper adds, through giving out personal gifts and favours to their followers, including such material incentives as watches, radio sets, tape recorders as well as cash. But people who get such material incentives must be those who are really close to them," [quotation marks as published] the official document says.

Thong Chaemsi, another of the seven-member CPT Politburo, grew in influence in recent years following the death of Mit Samanan, the party's secretary general. During 1978-79, while Mit fell seriously ill, Wirat travelled often to China and Beijing. After Laos closed the border, Wirat couldn't travel from China back to Thailand too conveniently, leaving Thong behind as the key person to issue instructions around the country to the CPT members.

"But since Thong was alone in carrying out such a major task, he inevitably suffered from certain setbacks. Critical remarks began to be heard against him. Thong apparently was less popular than Wirat and Damri in that context. Thong also spent sometime in jail and when he left the prison, could only spend 1975-76 to recover his status. That absence made it even more difficult for Thong to understand the latest developments of the whole CPT network around the country. His performance was therefore far from thorough," the official paper adds.

Prasit Taphianthong and Song Nopphakhun may be attached officially to the central leadership, "but the fact is that both are on the verge of a nervous breakdown."

Song, according to the official paper, is in a particularly bad shape. He is described as in "critical" mental condition but has been placed in charge of logistics. A successor has been named to work as a reserve person in Song's place but Song retains his authority although the real power now appears to have rested with the new person, known as "Uncle Prachum," who is responsible for budgetary allocations for the CPT elements throughout the country. He is also in charge of presenting requests for financial support from foreign sources.

Song's health has been deteriorating markedly. "He is getting closer to becoming a mentally deranged person. During meetings, he would walk in and out as frequently as he liked. He eats whenever he likes. Guards have been assigned to give him personal protection. He has lost all sense of discipline. Twenty days out of every month, Song is in that mentally troubled condition, with the rest of the days in a month spending in dull, isolated mood..," the government paper says.

Prasit is not much different in that sense compared to Song. But he is slightly better in the sense that he could get things done better than Song.

"The CPT's leadership core is therefore approaching total collapse. The key man, Mit, is dead. Wirat has been pushed to the background, leaving behind Thong, Prasit, Song, Udom Sisuwan, and Damri. Damri himself is in jail while Prasit and Song are suffering from mental problems. Udom himself isn't attached to the bases anymore. Thong's role has stepped up lately...."

The official paper says that recently a number of Central Committee members of the CPT had been assigned new, more active assignments. Pluang Wannasi, for example, who is now stuck in Beijing (having gone there before Laos sealed the border against the CPT), used to be of help to Thong in a significant way. Atsani Phonlachan, alias "Phi," was also active to a certain level for a time at various jungle bases. According to the official report, Prasit, although taken ill, has been asked to give advice by Thong regularly.

Not only is the CPT's leadership nearing a point of collapse, the conflict has erupted to an explosive point, especially their ideological rift, the official document adds. The paper cites the ideological clash between Thong and Atsani, despite the fact that the latter holds a much junior position in the party. "The conflict between the two became so serious at one point that sometimes, when Thong instructed Atsani to attend meetings, he would simply refuse to follow the orders, on the grounds that he couldn't make the preparations in time. Such conflicts were frequently reported."

The paper adds that Thong was shrewd enough, however, to resolve the problem by reducing the rift and damage to the party by setting up a "consultative group" to offer him advice. The group included senior, experienced persons in charge of communications, logistics ("Uncle Prachum") and those responsible for intelligence and security. "In other words, Thong set up his own politburo, without actually giving out positions," the paper says.

It describes as "unsolvable" the conflict between Wirat and Damri, whose conflict came to a head in 1969. "At that time, Damri was responsible for the CPT work in three provinces in the north covering Phitsanulok, Loei and Phetchabun. He distributed a set of documents to criticize Wirat and Mit who at the time was in the northeast with Mit [as published] who were accused of revisionism, lacking in the determination to build up new strongholds and bases."

The paper also says that Wirat and Mit had been in Kalasin in 1968 and in Udon Thani the following year. In his criticism, Damri unleashed some very fierce and ferocious attacks against Mit (the secretary general) and Wirat (deputy secretary general) openly. The challenge was unprecedented.

"In order words, Damri was trying to stage a coup against Mit and Wirat. But a compromise was subsequently struck. A meeting to thrash out the differences was held. In the end, in 1976, Damri conceded to the reasons given by Mit and Wirat, prompting a realignment within the party. While Mit and Wirat maintained their former posts within the party, Wirat began to build up his own faction. Damri, after that defeat, also launched his own efforts to regain his own power base.

Another smaller faction was also emerging then -- under Udom Sisuwan, whose foreign connections were building up quite rapidly at the time. Udom was supported by politicians, students and others, as well as supporters at the middle and lower levels. Although Udom's faction was rarely noticed at the time, it was beginning to gain strength, albeit quietly. "The outcome of the factional infighting within the CPT would be clear only at the fourth congress," the official paper says, adding that the bickering between the Wirat and Udom factions had also been rather fierce.

"Wirat rushed back from abroad to control the situation personally. Udom left the north to personally take care of his own faction members in the northeast, his former base before he was promoted to the Politburo. Udom was once a regional secretary general and a regional party member based in Nakhon Phanom. The fact that Udom went to the northeast suddenly at one point was very significant. It indicated that he was regaining his base, ready for a confrontation. Damri, now that he is imprisoned, is having problems in keeping his followers in line. But his followers aren't lying low in the jungle either," the paper says.

Thong, Prasit and Song don't really have problems among themselves, the paper says, adding: "The trio lives like brothers since two of them are already suffering from mental illness. They might develop some conflicts at times but they aren't of an ideological nature -- "simply verbal clashes in jest." [quotation marks as published]

The official document describes Wirat as a man with a behavior "Similar to most Chinese."

"He speaks very loudly and tends to shout at times. He is far from a man with refined language and style. He doesn't speak Thai too fluently. And he is known as a stubborn man. But his strong and powerful voice does create some influence among his followers. Wirat likes to relax with his people at times. But he is fond of cleanliness and is a man of great discipline. He is known to like fish dishes in particular. Wirat is also known to be a man of tricks, by instructing his followers to take actions he doesn't want to commit publicly. He seemed to have won many hearts and minds in his public debate during meetings over major points of discussions," according to the paper.

Thong, second deputy secretary general, has the manner of a native worker. He spends his free time planting vegetables, digging soil and doing exercise. "He has a lifestyle which is very strictly disciplined, like most Vietnamese. He is like Ho Chi Minh, who, although after liberation, continued to wear sandals. Thong follows that Vietnamese style. He goes about wearing a piece of torn cloth around his head since he has a bald head. At times, he wears a beret cap woven by hand. He behaves like a worker, a warrior who prefers a simple life...." The official paper also describes Thong as a man who mixes well with the lower-ranking CPT members and guerrillas -- so much so that he could crack jokes and could spend the tough life with them without problem.

Wirat, on the other hand, enjoys "high taste" while Thong, following the same inclination, has chosen not to make demands along that line. Thong speaks softly and appears cheerful with his guerrillas while Wirat is aloof and he is known to have smiled only very rarely.

Damri, with a worker's background, tends to make his feelings known too openly or even ruthlessly at times, the paper says. Damri has developed severe distrust for anybody remotely attached to Wirat.

"Damri wasn't very strict with discipline in his areas of influence. He was known to have followed his own sentiments often. Once, Damri visited Burma, but he sent his followers back to the jungle camps in Thailand while he himself went for a vacation in Beijing -- until the party had to summon him back. He was criticized for such lack of discipline again," the paper says.

According to the government version, Damri was also criticized for playing nepotism. He once placed the special central company of guerrillas under his personal direction and put his own man in charge. Wirat retaliated by transferring the officer to become a deputy battalion commander in Nan.

When Damri was arrested in Suratthani last April he claimed that he was approaching government officials to negotiate with the government. "There might be some truth in Damri's claim," the government paper says. "Before the arrest, the CPT's leadership had instructed that line to be adopted. It was confirmed that Damri had travelled down south to negotiate, but the outcome of the negotiations was not disclosed. Before that Thong and Song had said in a similar vein that the proposed negotiations with the government were aimed at cooperating with the government to fight against Vietnam. It wasn't aimed at an end to the fighting within the country. That could have only meant that it would have opened up an opportunity for the CPT to expand its activity among the masses and to use the chance to mobilize the people to be against Vietnam and against the Thai Government at the same time. The CPT never mentioned that the proposed negotiations were to cooperate with the government to cease the people's war or the revolutionary war..." the official paper adds.

The Phukhat Zone was of great strategic significance to the CPT. It links the north and northeast. When the northeast is linked up with Phukhat, it also means that the route would be clear all the way from the northeast to Nan without having to go through Laos, facilitating the CPT's transportation and communications channels, according to the government paper. "On this issue, the CPT's leaders once thought of creating Phu Luang as the major stronghold since it is quite near Phukhat. Once the two points are linked up, the CPT would gain great strategic advantage," the paper says.

It explains: "Phukhat serves as a wedge which could be driven into the heart of the government's administration since Zone 10 and Zone 15 of the CPT (or Khao Kho or Phu Hin Longka) are just geographically natural extensions."

Also, as the government paper puts it, when Phukhat and Phu Luang were consolidated or could gain strength, the Phetchabun range would serve as another wedge to be driven right down Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) from where the guerrillas could come from Khao Yai starting from Dong Mun to link up with Phetchabun range. "If the CPT's plan worked, Phetchabun would be isolated and squeezed by the CPT guerrillas if they could get hold of Khao Kho, Phu Hin Longka and Thung Sadapong to the east while the Phetchabun range to the west would serve as the two-pronged pincers," the "pink paper" says.

It also points out that the Phukhat work zone had gained importance for the CPT after their strongholds in Khao Kho and Phu Hin Longka had come under severe pressure from the government. "Phukat becomes important as a shelter area for their Zone 10 and 15 because of this state of affairs," the paper adds.

[Following boxed material was included as an addendum by NATION REVIEW to the above item:

"The Politburo

"The seven-member CPT's politburo, as reported in the government paper, comprises:

- "1. Mit Samanan (Comrade Chat), believed dead.
- "2. Wirat Angkathawon (Comrade Than).
- "3. Thong Chaemsi (Comrade Din).
- "4. Damri Ruangsutham (Comrade Dang).
- "5. Prasit Taphianthong (Comrade Sin).
- "6. Song Noppakhun (Comrade Ba).
- "7. Udom Sisuan ('Uncle Som').

"Mit was secretary general, while Wirat was first deputy secretary general and the second deputy secretary was Thong Chaemsri. "Wirat is in charge of the military affairs, while Thong was the military chief-of-staff before he was arrested. Damri took over that role before he was arrested last April. "Prasit was in charge of propaganda and the broadcast work, while Song was responsible for logistic affairs. "Udom did the coordination work with all front organizations."]

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS CPT SECRETARY GENERAL'S DEATH

BK130044 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Confirming for the first time yesterday that the communist party of Thailand's [CPT] Secretary General Mit Samanan had died recently, the government declared that all major CPT's strongholds around the country have been smashed. The CPT's Secretary General Mit Samanan, known as the nom de guerre of any person holding the position, was believed to be Charoen Wan-ngam, who had recently been seriously ill.

GOLD STAR ORDER CONFERRED ON USSR'S TIKHONOV

OW131752 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA May 13 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has just decided to confer Vietnam's Sao Vang (Gold Star) Order on N.A. Tikhonov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for his outstanding contributions to consolidating and developing the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRC VISIT CRITICIZED

OW131435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 May 82

[Talk by Dao Nguyen: "Blowing the Horn for Beijing"]

[Text] As reported by AFP on 11 May, after meeting with one of the leaders of the three rebel Kampuchean groups in Beijing through Beijing's arrangements, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila issued the so-called draft joint statement on the formation of a loose tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. According to his plan, the out-of-date Prince Sihanouk will be head of state and Son Sann prime minister while Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge will be given only a secondary post. But this government will maintain the same name of Democratic Kampuchea as on the day it was given birth by Beijing.

This was not the first time that the messieurs in Bangkok offered to assist Beijing in embellishing the bloody face of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to deceive public opinion in an attempt to realize their dream of reversing the present situation in Kampuchea.

Thailand has leased out its land as a sanctuary for the Khmer Rouge and has lent a road for Beijing to rush supplies to the Pol Pot remnant troops. It has also reserved cars and buildings for the leaders of the Kampuchean rebel groups to meet and discuss the issue of an alliance against the Kampuchean people. However, their efforts have proved futile. And this time Beijing had to invite the Thai foreign minister to Beijing to serve as an advertiser of the so-called loose tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea to be founded by Beijing according to its plan. This work has been described by progressive people in the world as the locking up of three wild beasts in a single cage. As noted by AFP, despite his efforts, the Thai foreign minister has failed to achieve any result in this work.

Although these three wild beasts will be locked up in a single cage later, the loose tripartite coalition government will surely be unable to reverse the present situation in Kampuchea.

As far as the Bangkok rulers are concerned, from this story one can realize once again that they are eating their own meals while blowing the horn for Beijing to oppose the Kampuchean people and are running counter to the Thai people's interests.

WELL BEING OF SOLDIERS IN KAMPUCHEA DISCUSSED

BK131415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Article by Thanh Vien: "For the Life of Our Combatants"]

[Summary] While in Phnom Penh, I was told that the Quyet Thang Regiment was operating in a rugged mountain area on the western border of Kampuchea, where there is no civilian population. "It took the regimental personnel a total of 6 days to negotiate the hazardous jungle trails, due to mines and booby traps planted by remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army, before reaching the nearest rear supply station for their provisions."

Upon hearing this, I thought that cadres and combatants of the Quyet Thang regiment doubtlessly faced numerous difficulties in their material and spiritual life. However, upon my arrival at the regiment's operational area I found out that, contrary to my belief, our combatants have created for themselves a fairly good life.

"A striking feature that caught my attention is that the diet of the regimental personnel is relatively well-balanced. In addition to the standard rations, it is supplemented with manioc, sweet potatoes, vegetables and pork produced by the regimental personnel themselves." The regimental commanders also told me that the comrades who are assigned to go on patrols, lay ambushes or track down enemy troops, or those who do heavy work, receive an extra daily allowance of 1 dong's worth of foodstuffs, and that all the regimental units see to it that their personnel have a fresh meal once every week.

All this is possible because the cadres and combatants of the Quyet Thang Regiment have gone through days of hard labor. During the first days following their arrival in this area, the regimental personnel subsisted on a very poor diet. Sometimes, a single can of pork was made into a thin soup to feed 60 men. Every day our combatants had to scrounge in the jungle for taro roots and edible leaves to eat; and this affected in no small way their combat readiness and training activities. Having grown tired of their steady diet of rice and salt, the regimental personnel were determined to produce their own food. However, this was easier said than done, for the regiment was always on the move in their operations against the enemy along more than 100 km of border, thus making all production efforts impractical. In addition, the climatic conditions in western Kampuchea are extremely harsh with scorching sun in the dry season and violent floods during the rainy season.

Despite these seemingly insurmountable difficulties, to improve the lives of our combatants, the commanding cadres of the Quyet Thang Regiment have studied ways to organize production activities for the regimental personnel during the period between the dry and rainy seasons. "No matter where they are encamped, the unit cadres and combatants, after getting approval from the administration and people of the friendly country, have made full use of all available lands and worked against time to develop production. Various battalions and companies have organized production activities right at their strongpoints to ensure combat readiness. The regiment's logistical organ has set up a full-time production unit at the rear base, whose duty is to plant various types of vegetables and food crops and raise livestock for supply to the various strongpoints."

I had the opportunity to visit the regiment's production area, which is surrounded by rocky mountains. On more than 20 hectares of land the valley and on the mountainsides a total of 50 tons of rice was produced; and now the production unit personnel are preparing to plant the next crop. Behind the mess section of the production unit, I found 10 breeding hogs which, the unit leader said, had just been bought and would be sent to the various strongpoints. I was also told that in order to buy these breeding hogs, the unit personnel had put aside part of their rations to exchange with the Kampuchean people.

During my visit, I learned that upon returning to the regiment from their home leave, many comrades had brought with them crop seeds and breeding livestock, such as chickens and hogs, from Vietnam.

Through their voluntary labor, the combatants of the Quyet Thang Regiment have produced a fairly large amount of grain and food over the years. The regimental political officer told us about the results of the regiment's production activities during the recent 10th-month crop season: [Begin recording] Despite harsh weather conditions, our combatants have produced a total of 3 tons of mung beans and 30 tons of vegetables and raised more than 200 chicken and ducks and 64 hogs, as well as other domestic animals." [end recording]

VCP REVIEWING, CLASSIFYING QUALITY OF MEMBERS

BK131109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Party organizations of various provinces and cities are reviewing and classifying the quality of party members after issuance of party membership cards in order to promptly discover and provide help to those members who failed to enhance their positive role.

Along with the classification work, the Hanoi municipality party organization is launching a political activity drive for party members to enhance their communist quality. After surveying various establishments in 10 of the 12 districts and wards in the municipality, the party organization found 3.79 percent of the party members who are unqualified and are subject to educational measures.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DIRECTIVE ON 1982 PLAN

BK140206 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 82, p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently issued a directive on enhancing leadership in order to ensure a successful implementation of the 1982 agricultural plan.

The directive points out the following urgent tasks to be carried out satisfactorily by localities, cooperatives, production collectives and peasants throughout the country in order to achieve good results in the 1981-82 winter-spring crop and to make the 1982 agricultural plan a success:

1. In the north, it is necessary to satisfactorily direct the implementation of the tasks of caring for, protecting, detecting and quickly eradicating insects and blights; protecting winter-spring rice from drought; and making good preparations for and ensuring a successful rice harvest with high output and yield. In the south, we must, on the one hand, provide leadership for a quick and effective harvest of the 5th-month spring rice crop while, on the other hand, we need to pay specific attention to providing guidance for the sowing of summer-fall rice in order to ensure the fulfillment or overfulfillment of the planned targets for acreage in accordance with the sowing schedule. On the basis of the estimated results of the 5th-month spring rice crop, localities throughout the country must take the initiative in working out a plan for sowing the 10th-month crop with a high determination to ensure fulfillment or overfulfillment of plans for the production of rice and subsidiary food crops.
2. We must, on the one hand, provide guidance on ensuring the implementation of the plans for the production of subsidiary food and industrial crops while, on the other hand, we need to continue to step up the planting of all crops on schedules -- including summer-fall rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops -- especially in those provinces in the Central Highlands, the coastal area of central Vietnam, the eastern Nam Bo region, the northern midland and mountainous regions, and in the former fourth region. In addition, emphasis must be placed on carrying out intensive cultivation and satisfactorily organizing harvesting and processing activities in order to ensure the fulfillment of planned targets for output and yields of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops of all sorts. Localities must pay attention to devising positive measures in order to resolve the circulation and consumption of subsidiary food crops satisfactorily.
3. In animal husbandry, we must pay specific attention to caring for, protecting and increasing the draft cattle population and guiding cooperatives in balancing their draft force capabilities. This can be accomplished by taking positive measures to increase the number of draft animals and by tackling other problems regarding the draft force. We must step up repair work and satisfactorily resolve the supply of gasoline and oil so that we can mobilize our existing tractor force to the greatest extent for the task of plowing.

We must quickly stamp out pockets of epizootic infection and provide close guidance for those vaccination drives to be launched in the spring and autumn seasons. Emphasis must be placed on increasing the number of female animals and ensuring the fulfillment of requirements for animal husbandry development. We must actively and satisfactorily resolve the feed problem for the breeding animal population, especially for the key herbs needed by breeding animals. State-run animal husbandry establishments must rely on animal feed obtained from the state or from self-support in order to improve animal husbandry qualitatively. We should not increase the scale on which various animal husbandry establishments are being operated unless we are able to ensure a sufficient supply of animal feed.

4. In accordance with their functions and responsibilities, all subordinate organs of the Ministry of Agriculture must step up their efforts to control, encourage and provide active guidance and assistance to various localities and establishments so they can ensure the satisfactory implementation of their production plans. Specific attention must be paid to satisfactorily resolving the supply of fertilizer, insecticides, sprayers, veterinary medicine, vaccination instruments and spare parts for the repair of tractors and so forth to various localities and establishments. The above-mentioned organs must also join with other related sectors in recommending active measures to tackle problems related to the supply of gasoline, oil, charcoal and other necessary materials for production purposes quickly.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES FORESTRY CONFERENCE

BK130940 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 82, pp 1, 4

[Text] The forestry sector recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss its developmental guidelines for 1981-85 and for the 1980's, and to discuss specifically the tasks of planting trees, afforesting land and managing and protecting forests in accordance with the fifth party congress resolutions.

Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference.

The conferees asserted: In the past 6 years from 1976 through 1981, in the light of the fourth party congress resolutions, the cadres and workers of the entire forestry sector have strived to overcome difficulties -- its own in particular, and of the country in general -- and have scored considerable achievements in the fields of production and of building material and technical bases and transforming production relations. Many localities and primary production units have applied creatively the directives and resolutions of the party and state, have developed and upheld the spirit of "relying mainly on themselves," and have begun to implement successfully the production method of combining agriculture with forestry and the guideline for "cooperation between the state and the people." They have fulfilled and overfulfilled the plans for planting trees, afforesting land, managing and protecting forests, and exploiting, processing and delivering products to the state.

The conferees pointed out and criticized sternly shortcomings in the determination of production guidelines and in the tasks of managing, organizing and guiding the implementation of these guidelines. They agreed unanimously: The present and urgent problem is that forests have been and are being seriously damaged and that both the quality and quantity of forest resources have decreased rapidly. This situation has directly affected not only our capability of meeting the ever-increasing requirements for all kinds of forest products of the national economy, but has also changed the living environment profoundly. Together with all other sectors, local authorities and primary installations, the forestry sector must formulate specific policies and take positive measures to stop this serious destruction of forests immediately.

If we want to develop our forestry steadily and comprehensively, we should reorganize production quickly in each given area -- especially in districts -- and improve our capital survey to control forests and forest land firmly. On this basis, we will zone off areas and establish plans specifically for production, and build the major areas of forestry business in the direction of combining forestry with agriculture and industry in a rational forestry-agricultural-industrial or agro-forestry-industrial structure, implementing the guideline: "The state and the people work together," and "the central and local authorities work together." We must strengthen the sector's managerial task, change anew its planning task and establish order and high discipline in production business and management. We should settle well the relations of management by sectors in combination with management by localities and territorial divisions. We must use, economically and effectively, our material and technical bases and capital, increase our labor productivity, reduce production costs, quickly create major sources of commodities and concentrate on serving well the requirements of domestic consumption and export.

In order to create a vigorous and profound change in forestry production, we should intensify propaganda and educational activities among the people of all strata to make them understand the importance and the many-sided role of the tree-planting and afforesting tasks and of the management and protection of forests. Since forests and forest land are the people's valuable assets, all sectors, authorities at all echelons, the people of all strata and their organizations are dutybound to manage and protect them. If we want to implement successfully the sector's strategic objective of security concentrated, stable, lasting and highly productive forest assets, we should organize a broad, deeply rooted, continuous and seething socialist labor emulation movement from the central down to grassroots levels in order to carry out well the three revolutions in forestry which must be manifested specifically through the following areas:

We should by all means manage, protect and exploit effectively the existing forests, and accelerate afforestation in the direction of intensive and specialized cultivation in order to ensure the steady supply of raw materials to industry, fulfill the requirements of construction and export, and cover bare hills and coastal beaches with greenery.

We should implement the method of combined agro-forestry production to increase the source of grain and food products for society, enrich the fertility of soil and improve the environment.

On the basis of protecting and developing forest assets well, we should exploit and use forest resources rationally by improving processing and using timber economically, considering it a positive measure to protect forests.

We should vigorously accelerate the allocation of land and forests to districts for managerial control and to cooperatives and families for business operation purposes in accordance with the programs, plans and state law. We should expand the system of product contracts with workers in state-run units, and with cooperatives and families.

We should effectively use forest conservation funds to rebuild the forest assets.

At the conference, the Forestry Ministry and trade union launched an emulation movement for building and developing forest assets, and for overfulfilling the 1982 State Plan and the 5-Year 1981-85 Plan.

The representatives of 52 provinces and units in the sector signed an emulation pledge to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan.

Addressing the conference, Chairman Pham Van Dong pointed to the interest which the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have given to forestry and the tasks of planting trees, afforesting land and managing and protecting forests and forestry and their organic relationship with and multifaceted effect on soil, water, weather, vegetation, animals, production and the living environment in the immediate and distant future. He analyzed the catastrophe and serious consequences of continuing forest destruction and the unpredictable stripping of hillsides. He indicated clearly: Forests and land are linked, closely interrelated and interdependent. Only by having forests do we have water. Only by maintaining forests do we preserve water and achieve water conservancy, aquatic products and hydroelectricity to support production and daily life. It is because of the deep significance that our forefathers referred to "forests as gold." We must make everyone, old and young, including elementary school students, clearly realize and act upon what our forefathers said about forests. In effect, forests are even more precious than gold.

He continued: Our forests abound in fauna and flora. In a given area, if we know how to undertake forestry business generally, we will bring about higher economic results than those obtained merely from agricultural production. The forestry sector can and should develop itself without relying merely on the state investment. On the basis of developing forestry we will expand our exports in order to import necessary equipment items for the sector.

The chairman stressed: Undertaking the combined agro-forestry business is an important guideline and a suitable production method for us. We should apply creatively the party resolutions on forestry development. In this connection, many good models have appeared in localities such as: Nguyen Xa village in Dong Hung District (Thai Binh), Huu Khanh village in Loc Binh District (Lang Son), Lac Lam village in Don Duong District (Lam Dong), Tien Phong cooperative in Huong Huu village, Phu Loc District (Binh Tri Thien), Phuc Xen cooperative in Quang Hoa District (Cao Bang), Kim Son cooperative in Ba Vi District (Hanoi), Chi Tac cooperative in Huyen Son village, Luc Nam District (Ha Bac) and Vo Nhai District (Bac Thai) and Hoanh Bo District (Quang Ninh).

The above models have acquired valuable experience in launching popular movements to plant trees, build orchards and forests and manage and protect forests; and in organizing the combined agro-forestry production. Forests plants by collectives and plantations built by families have had some effect on regulating weather, increasing the water supply, reducing the effects of flooding and drought, and alleviating the harshness of the northeastern wind. They have contributed to increasing the yields of agricultural crops, developing sectors and jobs, and improving the people's living conditions. The Forestry Ministry should recapitulate and disseminate these fruitful and valuable experiences to all localities so that they can be learned and acted upon.

Chairman Dong continued: The forestry sector must promptly complete its plan for combining forestry with agriculture and industry in order to exploit and widely use the wealth of forest resources. On the basis of long term planning (15-20 years) we should establish the five-year and annual plans for forestry development on the basis of long term planning (15-20 years). There must be a system of stations, farms and schools for experimental and practical work and for the basic and advanced training of cadres, since this is a scientific and technical problem. We should study the organization of work-study schools for the forestry sector. We must properly organize the state management system and the business networks of the state and cooperatives. Depending on the characteristics of each region, we will adopt a suitable form of production and business organization to obtain high economic results. No matter what is to be done with the state's profits, we should organize state-run installations and these installations must perform their functions and roles in an exemplary manner. Nevertheless, generally speaking, afforestation and the management and protection of forests is an undertaking of the people, cooperatives and localities.

Land, forests and mountains are the property of all the people and they fall under the state's management. The state entrusts the collectives and individuals with the tasks of afforestation and forest management and preservation in accordance with programs and plans, in order to turn out more products for society and bring about common benefits for all the people.

All citizens are dutybound to participate in afforestation, the management and protection of forests, and production in accordance with the combined agro-forestry method. The state will encourage all collectives and individuals to work for this important undertaking and it must ensure that they can benefit from their efforts according to the principle of planters reaping their own crops. The Forestry Ministry should promptly study and submit to the Council of Ministers its incentive policies for afforestation and the management and protection of forests into a revolutionary movement of the masses. All localities should establish policies and regulations to stimulate the development of forestry and to mete out punishment severely and give rewards fairly. These policies and regulations must be approved by the local people's council and turned into local laws.

The chairman stressed the importance of forestry development and its relationship with the settlement of nomads, and indicated: We must link the settlement of nomads to the building of forests and the development of agro-forestry production in the mountainous areas.

The forestry sector must organize and guide the emulation movement well and must surge forward vigorously in the struggle to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan, marking a new turning point in the sector's afforestation and management and protection of forests and serving as a firm base for overfulfilling the state plans in the subsequent years. The entire sector must firmly grasp and satisfactorily implement the guidelines "of using forest products to develop forests," and of ensuring "cooperation between the central and local governments and between the state and the people," in order to develop to the highest extent possible the great capability and integrated strength of all the people, echelons and sectors at both the central and local levels in the building and development of forestry in our country. We must gradually build and rationally use 15 million hectares of forest land, contributing to ever beautifying and enriching Socialist Vietnam.

NHAN DAN ON PRODUCT DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION

BK131200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 82

[NHAN DAN 12 May editorial: "Deliver and Distribute Products According to Plans"]

[Text] All of the state-run factories' products -- whether they are industrial, agricultural, forestry or marine products -- are produced with the labor, materials and capital of the state. They are socialist assets and fall under the central government authority of distribution or under the state-delegated management authority of local governments.

All state-run factories as well as the trade and material supply organizations are duty-bound to increase quickly the quantity of products and goods, to deliver them in prescribed quantities to the state, and to organize their distribution and circulation in accordance with the state plans.

At a time when the state-owned economic forces are still weak and the state capacity for collecting materials, grain, food products and consumer goods is still limited, the state-run factories are all the more compelled to accelerate production vigorously and to ensure that their products can be delivered in prescribed quantities to the state according to plans and in accordance with the state policy of distribution.

The sole purpose of collecting more products from the state-run factories and those localities charged with delivering products to the central government according to plans is to fulfill the vital requirements for production and export, and to contribute to the livelihood of the people and armed forces throughout the country.

The sources of products and commodities, once concentrated in state hands, constitute the primary material strength of the socialist administration, a tool to intensify the leading role of the state-run economy and a decisive condition for the state to master planning and market control and to stabilize production, prices and the people's livelihood.

The consumption -- if well organized and planned -- of the factories' products will also enable factories to achieve their product values quickly, creating conditions for them to develop adequately their independence in production and business and their financial autonomy.

Despite difficulties over the past few months, with the new and correctly oriented method of working, many state-run production installations have fulfilled their production and delivery tasks. However, there are still some factories which have failed to deliver sufficient products to their consumer agencies.

Despite prohibitive decisions, some factories have continued to withhold some of their products for their own use or for barter. They have not distributed products in accordance with the state management system. As a result of failing to correctly comply with the accounting system, some installations have managed their production expenses loosely, causing high production costs and making the delivery and consumption of products difficult.

Some units dealing in trade and material supply operations have also misappropriated some commodities for internal distribution. These malpractices have contributed to exacerbating imbalances in the economy, eroding the state assets and harming the interests of the entire society.

It is a major task of the 1982 State Plan to concentrate all the sources of production from the state-owned economic and production installations into the state commodity funds.

Such negative phenomena as violations of contracts for the delivery and distribution of state products must be overcome promptly. Strict management of the consumption of products is one of the important supplementary factors in implementing Decision No 25-CF. Although the state takes every measure to stimulate production through its policy on the distribution of profits, it does not allow factories to withhold products for their own use.

Products from state-owned factories -- no matter what the source of materials -- still belong to the state commodity funds. Factories cannot use or barter them independently.

The system of economic contracts must be implemented strictly, combining production plans with product consumption plans. Products turned out for consumption must meet quality standards, have rational production costs and be sold at the state-prescribed prices.

With regard to products turned out under secondary production plans which do not fall under the unified state control system, if they are not accepted by the state distribution and circulation agencies, the factories will then be authorized to organize their consumption and deliver all the revenues therefrom to the state budget in accordance with the current policies.

In case they need to exchange some of their products for production materials, factories must include these requirements in their plans before submitting them to higher echelons for approval. If these requirements are other than expected, they must be reported truthfully and checked over by higher authorities.

While changing the method of doing business in factories, all trade and material supply agencies must initiate action to firmly control all sources of commodities and to collect and purchase all products turned out by factories.

Management agencies must intensify the tasks of closely leading, controlling and supervising production and consumption; and they must implement accounting, planning, punishment and reward systems, since this will play an active role in urging primary production installations to fulfill the state plan.

The delivery and distribution of products according to plans constitute the most important criteria for correctly determining the settlement of relations among the three interests. This is also a gauge for measuring the revolutionary qualities of management cadres and fundamental base on which to evaluate the levels reached by sectors and echelons in implementing the state plan and economic laws.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS -- The Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee recently held a press conference in Hanoi to introduce objectives and significance of its 5th national congress to be held on 19-20 May. The congress will evaluate the union's task and achievements since the fourth congress and discuss measures to improve women's skills in all fields in order to implement the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions satisfactorily. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 May 82 BK]

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